**INSURANCE.**

Bombay Millowners' Association is anxious to help Indian Insurance Companies.

# The Bombay Chronicle

**INSURANCE.**

Will Millowners put into practice their own resolve to help Indian Insurance Companies?

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913. REGD. NO. B 1065.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

VOL. XVI NO 270-- BOMBAY SATURDAY NOVEMBER 3 1928 ONE ANNA

**WELLINGTON CINEMA** DHOBI TALAO

A HEART-APPEALING DRAMA OF RELENTLESS CRUEL FATE !

TO-NIGHT **TESS** OF THE D'URBERVILLES THIS WEEK

A Superb Metro-Goldwyn Picture, from the Immortal Masterpiece of that world-famous English Author THOMAS HARDY

Featuring the popular Stars BLANCHE SWEET, CONRAD NAGEL & STUART HOLMES

Photographed in the rolling English farm country and at Stonehenge.

TO-NIGHT : 3-30 ; 5-15 ; 7 ; 8-45 and 10-30 P.M. (S. T.)

## SHIPPING.

**P. & O. British India**

(Incorporated in England)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE

P. & O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

(Calling at Malta every alternate week.)

| Date. | Steamers. | Connecting at Aden with | Tons. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1928 | | | |
| 3 Nov. | Rajputana .. | | 16,568 |
| 10 " | Mooltan x .. | | 20,847 |
| 17 " | Ranchi .. | All | 16,650 |
| 24 " | Macedonia* .. | | 11,120 |
| 1 Dec. | Ranpura .. | vessels | 16,601 |
| 8 " | Maloja x .. | | 20,837 |
| 15 " | Razmak .. | | 10,602 |
| 22 " | Malwa * .. | will | 10,953 |
| 29 " | Kaisar-i-Hind. | | 11,518 |
| 1929 | | now | |
| 5 Jan. | Naldera * .. | | 16,088 |
| 12 " | Rajputana .. | sail | 16,568 |
| 19 " | Mantua * .. | | 10,946 |
| 26 " | Ranchi .. | | 16,650 |
| 2 Feb. | Narkunda x .. | direct | 16,572 |
| 9 " | Ranpura .. | | 16,601 |
| 16 " | Morea * .. | from | 10,953 |
| 23 " | Razmak .. | | 10,602 |
| 2 Mar. | Mooltan x .. | | 20,847 |
| 9 " | Kaisar-i-Hind | Bombay | 11,518 |
| 16 " | Rawalpindi @ | | 16,619 |
| 23 " | Rajputana .. | without | 16,568 |
| 30 " | Maloja x .. | | 20,837 |
| 6 Apr. | Ranchi .. | transhipment | 16,650 |
| 13 " | Ranpura .. | | 16,601 |
| 20 " | Rawalpindi .. | | 16,619 |
| 27 " | Naldera * .. | | 16,088 |
| 4 May | Viceroy of India .. | at | 19,000 |
| 11 " | Mantua * .. | | 10,946 |
| 18 " | Kaisar-i-Hind. | Aden. | 11,518 |
| 25 " | Narkunda x .. | | 16,572 |
| 1 June | Macedonia .. | | 11,000 |

All sailin s are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only.

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

FIRST AND SECOND Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "MACEDONIA" on the 1st of June 1929 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 20th September 1929. The fares will be as follows:—

| | 1st Saloon | 2nd Saloon |
|---|---|---|
| To London and back by sea | £105 | £75 |
| To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions | £120 | £90 |
| To Marseilles and back | £100 | £72 |

The accommodation allotted will be the best available at time of application.

## SHIPPING

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 1st January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

| Date about | Steamers | Tons. |
|---|---|---|
| 1928 | | |
| 15th Nov. | Dumana .. | 8,427 |
| 6th Dec. | Domala .. | 8,441 |
| 1929 | | |
| 21st Mar. | Dumana * .. | 8427 |
| 11th Apr. | Domala * .. | 8441 |

* On and after the 21st March, 1929 these two vessels will be one class ships, fares as follows :—

| | | Single | Return |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bombay to Plymouth | A | £64 | £112 |
| | B | £60 | £105 |
| | C | £56 | £98 |

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

| 1928 Date about | | |
|---|---|---|
| 9th Nov. | Naldera .. | Colombo Straits China & Japan. |
| *30th " | Mirzapore .. | Straits China and Japan. |
| 7th Dec. | Narkunda .. | Colombo and Australia. |
| *19 " | Kidderpore .. | Straits China and Japan. |
| 21st " | Morea .. | Colombo, Straits, China & Japan. |
| 1929. | | |
| 4th Jan. | Mooltan .. | Colombo and Australia |
| 18th " | Macedonia .. | Colombo, Straits China & Japan |
| 1st Feby. | Maloja .. | Colombo and Australia. |
| 15th " | Malwa .. | Colombo, Straits China & Japan |

* Cargo only.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

| 1928 | | |
|---|---|---|
| 3rd Nov. | Chakla .. | Karachi via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvi. |
| 5th " | Vita .. | Karachi via PortOkha & Cutch Mandvi. |
| 7th " | Barjora .. | Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports |
| 7th " | Karoa .. | East and South Africa |
| 9th " | Vasna .. | Busreh via Karachi. |
| 14th " | Ellora .. | Mombasa only |

REDUCED FARES.

First Class return tickets to Mombasa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamers Return fare Rs. 500/- only: Apply for particulars to the undersigned.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Wednesdays, Thurs/Fridays, and Saturdays, every week. The departure of the Karachi/Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English Mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs/Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO., Ballard Pier, Fort, Bombay

## SHIPPING

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar.
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo
3. Calcutta, and Karachi via Coast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:

Messrs NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO., Agents. Ballard Estate, Bombay.

## BANKING.

**Imperial Bank of India**

BOMBAY LOCAL HEAD OFFICE, APOLLO STREET.

BRANCHES .

Byculla—Bellasis Road, Mandvi—Abdul Rehman Street. Sandhurst Road—Junction of Sandhurst & Charni Roads.

SAVINGS BANK.

DEPOSITS—Sums not exceeding Rs. 6,000 in the aggregate may be deposited in any one year from 1st January to 31st December. Accounts may be opened in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable one or more of them. or to the survivor or survivors.

WITHDRAWALS may be made at any time. but not oftener than once in a week. Deposits and withdrawals may be made by post by depositors not residing in the town where the account is kept. Accounts may be transferred to any other Office of the Bank free of charge.

SPECIAL DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

When the balance of an account reaches Rs. 10,000, the depositor may transfer the whole or any portion in multiples of Rs. 2,000 to a Special Savings Banks Deposit Account, subject to three months' notice of withdrawal.

INTEREST is allowed at the rate of three per cent per annum on the minimum monthly balances not exceeding Rs. 10,000 of ordinary Savings Bank accounts and at the rate of three and a half per cent. per annum on the daily balances of the Special Savings Bank Deposit Accounts

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

THE **EAST & WEST** INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

Apollo Street, Fort, BOMBAY.

**Guaranteed Bonus of Rs. 12/- per Rs. 1000/- per year.**

Purely Indian Concern—Offers everything best in Life Insurance.

Several new attractive plans

**Marriage Dowry Policies on easy terms and liberal conditions**

For Agency terms and other particulars Apply to the :—

SECRETARIES Bombay

## BANKING

**Bank of India, Ltd.**

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906 (Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VII of 1882).

HEAD OFFICE: ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

BRANCHES: Bandra, Calcutta and Ahmedabad.

LONDON AGENTS.

THE WESTMINSTER BANK, LTD.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED Rs. 2,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID-UP Rs. 1,00,00,000
RESERVE FUND Rs. 82,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2-1/2 per cent. on daily balance Rs 500 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December interest is allowed at 2 per cent. on daily balance On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter period at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened which can be ascertained on application.

A. G. GRAY, Manager.

**Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited.**

HEAD OFFICE: YOKOHAMA (ESTABLISHED 1880).

Subscribed Captial Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital " 100,000,000
Reserved Fund " 102,500,000

BRANCHES:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Alexandria | Karachi | Saigon |
| Batavia | Kobe | Seattle |
| Bombay | London | Singapore. |
| Buenos Aires | Los Angelos | Shimonosaki. |
| Calcutta | Lyons | Sourabaya |
| Canton | Manila | San Francisco |
| Changchun | Marunouchi | Samarang |
| Darien | Nagasaki | Shanghai |
| Fengtien | Newchwang | Sydney |
| Hamburg | New York | Tientsin |
| Hankow | Nagoya | Tokyo |
| Harbin | Osaka | Tsinan |
| Hongkong | Peking | Tsingtan |
| Honolulu | Rangoon | Vladivostock |
| Kai Yuan | Rio de Janeiro | |

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS

opened for approved customers and interest is allowed at the rate of two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided that the amount of half yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

I. WASHIO Manager

**SAVE EYES.**

of all troubles, even Cataract, Glaucoma, Granular lids, etc., cured Without Knife, by our nature's remedy Cocoanut Brand "LOTUS HONEY"—genuine and purest in market. Ask for Cocoanut Brand only. Dram Rs. 2-8, 2 drams Rs. 4. Postage extra. For free particulars write to:

NEW FORMULA CO., Kandi, Bengal.

Agents: Kemp & Co., Charni Rd., Bombay. J. Tirath & Co., Bunder Rd., Karachi. Tele. Address:—"Ulser" Kandi.

## INSURANCE

**ORIENTAL**

GOVERNMENT SECURITY

**Life Assurance Co., Ltd.**

RESULTS of the TRIENNIUM ended 31st December, 1927.

PROFITS Rs. 77,94,716.

INCREASED BONUSES DECLARED,

Rs. 25 per Rs. 1,000 per annum under LIFE POLICIES

Rs. 20 per Rs. 1,000 per annum under ENDOWMENT POLICIES

No matter how much life assurance you carry at present IT WILL PAY YOU to take A NEW POLICY from the ORIENTAL now.

Thousands do so Every Year and are satisfied.

*For full particulars apply to :—*

H. EDWIN JONES, F.F.A., A.I.A., Manager, Oriental Buildings, Bombay, or to any of the Company's Branches.

**NATIONAL**

INSURANCE Co., Ltd., (Estd. 1906.)

HEAD OFFICE:—7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA.

Fund Exceeds Rs. 1,20,00,000.
Claims Paid Exceed " 50,00,000.

**The Progressive Indian Insurance Company**

Only office to pay interest on claims.

EVERY YEAR A RECORD YEAR.

| | 1926. | 1927. |
|---|---|---|
| Premium Income .. | Rs. 19,79,361 | Rs. 22,80,000 |
| New Business .. .. | " 82,74,000 | " 93,65,000 |
| Life Assurance Fund .. | " 94,49,100 | " 1,07,00,000 |

ATTRACTIVE FEATURES :

Financial Security absolute. | Low rates of premium.
Prompt Settlement of Claims. | High rates of Bonus.
Wide choice of Policies. | Liberal Surrender & Loan Values.

Marriage and Future Policies are a speciality.

For Prospectus and Forms please write to the *Bombay Branch:* Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

**THE INDIA PROVIDENT Co., Ltd.**

25 % of the the Premium refunded as Bonus. Funds about Rs. 2½ Lakhs)

The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1 or As. 8 per month. Active and Honest Agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to Messrs. R. M. DIVADKAR & Co., Chief Agents Mazagaon, BOMBAY. 10

# Bombay Chronicle

SCHEDULE OF RATES FOR SUBSCRIPTION.

DAILY EDITION.

| | Local. Rs. a. | Mofussil. Rs. a. |
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| Yearly | 20 0 | 25 0 |
| Half-Yearly | 10 0 | 12 8 |
| Quarterly | 5 0 | 6 4 |
| Monthly | 1 14 | 2 4 |

SINGLE COPY, ONE ANNA.
Subscription to Foreign Countries will be Rs. 40 per year.
SUNDAY EDITION.
Yearly Rs. 4 Rs. 5.
Foreign Rs. 7.

SINGLE COPY, ONE AND HALF ANNA.
PAYMENT STRICTLY IN ADVANCE.


## CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee ONE

For First Twenty Words

AND

ONE ANNA

For each additional word.
Terms:—CASH with order.

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a box number. The words "Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department," "Bombay Chronicle," to be used for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows—Box Number— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

## SITUATIONS VACANT.

POST A. D. C. to His Highness (2) Salary 1,000, (3) Must have good knowledge of English, Hindi and Games. Knowledge of French will be extra recommendation. Will be guided in all matters of leave travelling allowance security, pensions etc. by State Rules. Apply with photograph, (which will not be returned and without which no applications will be considered) before 1st December, 1928. The PRIVATE SECRETARY to His Highness Shri Sewai Maharaj Dev, Alwar.
A 31313

WANTED—ACTRESSES any nationality for film work good model essential Apply in writing with photo to Suvarna Pictures, 22, Civil Lines, Bombay Road, Kirkee.
R1236

MEDICAL CANVASSER for Madras to push known specialities among doctors and hospitals. One having previous experience with good knowledge preferred. Apply Box No. 2202 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R1266

WANTED—MANAGERS, CASHIERS, and ACCOUNTANTS for Branches of a Bank (Estd. 1923) to be opened in Bombay Province or Town. Please apply Box No. 2200, Advt. Dpt. "Bombay Chronicle."
A 31291

WANTED—(1) ACCOUNTANTS, (2) ONE INSPECTOR, (3) MANAGERS, (4) ONE AUDITOR, All must have bank experience, trained, or B. Com., stating age and qualifications with testimonials on Rs. 100-5-200 and Rs. 150-10-250 according to qualifications. The applications with their testimonials should in this office before next month. Graduates will be preferred. Apply to the MUSLIM BANK OF INDIA LD., LAHORE.
A 31289

## HOUSES & FLATS WANTED

WANTED—An independent BUNGALOW on Malabar of Cumballa Hill with garden. Rent Rs. 500/- or thereabout. Apply Box No. 2201, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
D R1260

## LOANS.

9250 Cash loans granted without interest for 10 years in 1928. Concession enlistment commences from 1st November for distributing loans of Rs. 5,000/- on 31st January, 1929. Paid Agents wanted. For rules and list of loans granted enclose two annas stamps. BANKING & INDUSTRIAL SYNDICATE LTD., Bombay 2.
L R1255

## PROFESSION

DON'T HESITATE to consult me if you find yourself in a domestic, official or personal difficulty. I will do all I can to help you with the great powers I command at a reasonable charge or free to really poor. N. PURUSHOTTAM. Fortune teller and Evil Counteracter, Empire Bldg., Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
P

## MEDICAL

LEUCODERMA—Will afflict you no longer. Thousands of people have got rid of this hideous monster only by using our unique specifics which possess magic like power of extirpating this disease. For particulars please write to H. L. SHARMA, Old Bazar, Gurdaspur, Punjab.
M R1253

TURKO-THERMAE.—Health, Power, Beauty.—See what Mr. R. James of Lucknow at present at Derby Hotel, Bombay, says:—"I have had my hand massage and vibratory treatment and feel much better". 12-4-28.—309, Hornby Road, 2nd floor, opposite Whitaways.

ELCO HEALTH—THERMAE INSTITUTE.—Insurance policy for Health, Power, Beauty, Electric hand massages and foen Treatment, Hot air and vapour baths, ZER-MAHAL, 2nd floor, Dhobi Talao, Bombay.

## TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

WINDOW SHEET PANES AND PLATE GLASS—In India the first and the most upto date factory for the Manufacture of Glass Panes of thickness 1/16" to 3/8" is U. P. GLASS WORKS LTD., Bahjoi, Distt. Moradabad. The sheets are faultless, price moderate. Please write for your supply.
T R31287

PURE SWADESHI DHOTIES—Calico Mill's cloth is well known to the Public. It does not require any advertisement. Its fine quality, superior texture, long durability and cheaper prices are sufficient qualifications. Yarn upto 100 counts is spun in our own Mills and all varieties are manufactured by us for high class families. We guarantee that those who have once used our cloth will never use anything else but our own cloth. THE CALICO—JUBILEE MILLS. (1) Zaveri Bazar and (2) Kalbadevi, Bombay.
T 31308

## LOST AND FOUND

LOST—Application Receipt No. 636 Allotment Letter and Receipt No, 636 of the Vulcan Insurance Company Limited for fifty shares Nos. 25781 to 25830 are LOST or MISLAID. Renewal applied for and will be granted after 15 days. FIDAALLY KADARBHAI, Shaik Memon Street, Bombay 2-11-28.
R1267

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

| | Per Column. Inch per Insertion. |
|---|---|
| 1st Insertion | Rs. 7-8-0 |
| 2nd Insertion | Rs. 5-8-0 |
| 3rd Insertion | Rs. 4-8-0 |
| 4th and Subsequent Insertions | Rs. 3-8-0 |

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

### G. I. P. RAILWAY.

DIVALI FESTIVAL.

THE PUBLIC ARE ADVISED that the Divali Concession Tickets hitherto advertised as available from November 9th. will be issued on and from November 7th. Intending passengers are advised to travel early to avoid the rush at the Week-End, which will be intensified by the arrival of the English Mail.

TRAVEL EARLY.

Full particulars from the
PUBLICITY BUREAU,
Victoria Terminus, Bombay.

J. A. TOWER,
Ag. Chief Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 2-11-1928.
31315

### THE KHANDESH SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an ad-interim dividend at the rate of Rs. 50 per whole share and Rs. 12-8-0 per quarter share for the half year ended 30th June, 1928, is hereby declared and will be payable at the Registered Office of the Company "Ewart" House, Tamarind Lane, Fort, on and after FRIDAY, the 9th November, 1928, between the hours of 12 noon and 3 p.m. (Bombay Time), to those shareholders whose names appear in the Company's Register on the 2nd November, 1928, on production of Share Certificates.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 2nd to 9th November, 1928, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,
MOOLJEE JAITHA & CO.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 27th October, 1928.
31301

## TENDERS.

### NOTICE

TENDERS FOR SUPPLYING MOTOR CARS ON HIRE.

SEALED TENDERS ARE INVITED for supplying motor cars on the occasion of the Wedding of Prince Pratapsinh-Rao Gaekwar. They must reach the undersigned upto 2 p.m. (S. T.) on TUESDAY, the 20th November, 1928.

2. Tender forms with conditions will be supplied by the Garage Kamdar, Baroda, on payment of Rs. 2 each, during Office hours. No copy will be sent by V. P. P.

3. Earnest money amounting to Rs. 1,000 should be deposited with the Garage Kamdar and his receipt attached with the tender, without which no tender will be considered.

4. The undersigned reserves the right of accepting or rejecting any tender without assigning any reason.

(Sd.) GANPATRAO GAEKWAR,
President,
Marriage Committee.
Khangi Office, Baroda,
25th October, 1928
31310

## LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY
IN INSOLVENCY NO. 1119 OF 1928.

Re: HIRABHAI SUNDERJI and GOKALDAS KALIDAS, both of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitants, residing at Old Hanuman Lane, outside the Fort of Bombay, and carrying on business as Cloth and Piece-goods Merchants, under the name, style and firm of Messrs. Damodardas Sunderji and Co., at Mulji Jetha Market, outside the Fort of Bombay. Adjudged Insolvents.
Ex parte: Messrs. HAJI HASSAN DADA, a firm, and others ..... Petitioning Creditors.

WHEREAS the abovenamed HIRABHAI SUNDERJI and GOKALDAS KALIDAS have been this day duly adjudged to have committed acts of Insolvency under Section IX of the Presidency Towns Insolvency Act, 1909 (III of 1909). It is ordered that all the estate and effects of the said Insolvents do vest in the Official Assignee of this Honourable Court, and it is further ordered that the said Insolvents do, immediately after the service of the order of adjudication upon them, attend the Office of the said Official Assignee.

Dated this 1st day of November, 1928.
K. A. BHOJWANI,
Chief Clerk.
31317

## AMUSEMENTS.

THE GLOBE
SANDHURST ROAD.
TIME :—5-15, 7, 8-45 & 10-30
Saturday, Sunday at 3-30 P.M.

AMERICA
AND
SMUGGLING OF CONTRABAND WINE MIXED WITH

Poison Poison Poison Poison Poison

FEATURING
CHARLES HUTCHISON
CHARLES HUTCHISON
CHARLES HUTCHISON
CHARLES HUTCHISON
CHARLES HUTCHISON

A fight! A Love!! A High Jump!! A Swim for life!! A detective's stratagem!! A real Man of the World's Secrecy!! Manhood and Womanhood!! A Woman's deceit and a Woman's love!!

WHAT CONQUERS
LOVE!
Also Between Fires
2 Reels Universal Drama
Also another 2 Reels Comedy.

*NEXT WEEK—*
RICHARD TALMADGE
IN
THE BLUE STREAK

IMPERIAL CINEMA
LAMINGTON ROAD
PRESENTS
TO-NIGHT and during THIS WEEK
SHREE JAGDISH FILM CO'S.
Super Social Production
HIS FATHER'S HONOUR
OR
BHAI-K-KASAI
Featuring
Miss SHANTA KUMARI, with Messrs. KHALIL, JANIBABU, VAIDYA, etc.
Directed by RAMAKANT RANGNATH.
Joint Director Mr. VAIDYA.
DAILY FOUR SHOWS at 5, 7, 9 & 11 p.m.
EXTRA SHOWS on Sat. Sun. & Bank Holidays at 3 P. M.
To miss means to repent.

## AMUSEMENTS.

EMPIRE THEATRE
TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW
4-30, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
SHE CAME TO AVENGE—
SHE STAYED TO LOVE!

THE MAGIC FLAME
With your own particular Favourites—the Dynamic Lovers of the Screen:
RONALD COLMAN
AND
VILMA BANKY
Novel, Surprising, Thrilling, Romance, with the Screen's Most Romantic Lovers amidst the Swirl of the Circus Ring and the Splendour of Majestic Settings.

MADAN THEATRES, LIMITED
PRESENT AT THE
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW
At 4-30, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
SEENA OWEN
JOSEPH SCHILDKRAUT
IN
"SHIPWRECKED"
A thrilling photoplay of storm and disaster at sea, tense and thrilling, filmed in a raging hurricane off the coast of California.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
TO-NIGHT AT 9-30 p.m.
TO-MORROW AT 5-30 p.m.
THE BANVARD MUSICAL COMEDY CO.
PRESENTS
"OH KAY"
The delightful Musical Comedy in 2 Acts.

## AMUSEMENTS.

THE CAPITOL
TO-DAY and TO-MORROW
AT 4, 6-15 & 10 P. M.
A MATCHLESS MUSICAL TREAT
A SURPRISE NOVELTY
Musical entertainment before the commencement and during the intervals of Cinema performances through
THE BRITISH THOMPSON HOUSTON MUSICAL AMPLIFIER
Screen's Greatest Character Actor
JEAN HERSHOLT
WITH
MARION NIXON
AND
GEORGE LEWIS
IN

JAZZ MAD
A Brilliant Entertainment of Vaudeville and Night Club Life against a background of Gladdening, Maddening Jazz.

INCOME-TAX & SUPER-TAX
Statutory Statement of Account prepared, Audit of Books or Firms UNDERTAKEN
B.L. THOSAR, PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
436-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 22997.

CINEMA MAJESTIC
GIRGAUM Presents
TO-DAY AND DURING THE WEEK
Kohinoor Film Co's.
Popular Production
VEER KUNAL
The dutiful Son of the Great King
ASOKA
Featuring
Miss YEKBAL AND RAJA SANDOW
TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.

THIS WEEK COMMENCING SATURDAY 3rd November 1928. EVERY NIGHT
DON'T FAIL to see this gorgeous picture at your popular
KOHINOOR CINEMA Opposite B. B. & C. I. Railway Station, DADAR.
THE LOVES OF A MOGUL PRINCE OR ANARKALI
By The GREAT EASTERN CORPN., Ltd., Delhi, Featuring "SEETA DEVI" of Light of Asia, fame
A picture of power and passion glowing with all the pomp and pageantry of the east.
FOUR SHOWS DAILY and MATINEE on Saturday and Sunday and Holiday. POPULAR RATES.
NEXT WEEK—GUL BAKAVLI COMING SHORTLY MAHARATHI KAMA
By MAHARASHTRA FILM COY., KOLHAPUR.

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*Full of Life!*

Virol is the food that puts life and vigour into children who are feeling the strain of growing. It is a balanced diet containing all the necessary foods for building firm flesh, good sound bone and rich blood. It contains all the vitamins too.

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No child is too delicate to digest Virol. No child can fail to gain extra vitality from a course of Virol, especially during the school age—the age of rapid physical development.

The school age is the critical age—the age when Virol is able to build up reserves of stamina which are of vital importance to health later in life.

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**VIROL**

*40 million prescribed portions of VIROL were given in 3,000 Hospitals and Clinics last year because of its remarkable influence on growing tissues.*

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The 'Allenburys' Foods are particularly suited to the feeding of babies in hot climates. They are germfree and their use is an absolute guarantee against infantile diarrhœa and cholera.

Milk Food No. 1 Birth to 3 months — Milk Food No. 2 3 to 6 months

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Fresh stocks of the 'Allenburys' Foods are imported each week.

Send coupon below for a free copy of "Infant Feeding by the 'Allenburys' Foods."

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will be pleased to receive, free of charge, a copy of "Infant Feeding by the 'Allenburys' Foods."



THE

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Excellent prospects to Agents

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Manager.

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# A. B. C. OF MARRIED HAPPINESS

## THINK OF MATRIMONY AS WHOLE-TIME JOB

The success of a large proportion of modern marriages is jeopardised before the weddingday, because the majority of women select their husbands for the qualities which make an excellent lover, but which do not add to the comfort of domesticity.

In spite of all her independence and her honest determination to be man's equal mentally, physically, and materially, the modern miss is as attracted by the hundred per cent male as was her grand-mother, and he makes the worst possible husband for any woman with intelligence and initiative. Sex appeal is the least substantial basis for marriage, because it is bound to be evanescent.

The strong man of fiction and the screen may be the most thrilling adventure, provided his egotism is limited by the last chapter or the last reel, but imagine him in the home!

The more a woman's education and outlook approximate to that of the man she marries, the more she wants to find in him a friend. Thus writes Rosita Forbes in "Answers."

Dignified by whatever names you choose, surrounded by as many romantic trappings as your imagination can produce, marriage, in the end, is but a partnership—the longest, the easiest to achieve, and the most difficult to dissolve There are so many men to whom it would be amusing or exciting to be married for a year or even a few years: but marriage is a life job—the most interesting in the world and one of the most difficult.

A LIFE JOB.

If you were going into business, you would not choose your partner for qualities whose usefulness would be confined to the first months. Why, then, should we select our husbands for an appeal which is bound to grow weaker as the years go on, unless it is backed by the much more solid qualities which make for friendship?

So often I have been asked by reporters, their minds full of sheikhs, harems, and other imaginary thrills: "What is the most wonderful thing in the world?" To my mind it is simply friendship. We appear to be immensely self-sufficient in 1928, but, because we live at such a pace and under such a strain, we make increasing demands on our friends, and shall continue to do so.

We try to do many more things than our ancestors with the result that we are vulnerable at more points. So what we need in our home life is not amusement or excitement, but peace. It is, I believe, a scientific fact that at the heart of the greatest force, in the centre of dynamic movement, is a vacuum. Similarly, in the centre of our extraordinarily energetic life there should be the stillness of complete serenity.

Nothing is less serene than the fret of ill-matched personalities. The modern girl is supposed to get on admirably with the harassed, preoccupied, often overworked business man who is the natural product of 1928, because she has sufficient robust masculinity in her character to understand and make allowances for him. In fact, she is capable of being his friend.

But no hundred per cent he-man has ever understood a woman! A generation ago this type was immensely successful with my sex, because, in Victorian days, no woman ever imagined she had a right to conjugal understanding. It was up to her make an altar, instal her man upon it, and refuse to see his feet of clay.

CO-PARTNERS IN BUSINESS.

In 1928, many wives have to supplement the earnings of their husbands, and a generation hence I imagine leisured women will be as out of date as a leisured upper class. Where both partners are working, and contributing, each to the best of his or her ability, to the family budget, it is essential that there should be no question of dominance or subservience between them. In other words, neither should make exorbitant demands on the other.

Passion of any kind is an intolerant state, and the basis of all busy modern marriages should be its antithesis. Friendship means tolerance and understanding, and these are the two qualities for which I should choose a husband, and, as I have tried to show, I should not expect to find them in the intensely masculine man.

The A B C of happy marriage is to be able to discuss its problems on an equal basis. The vagaries of the kitchen boiler may, at a certain moment, be as vital a matter as a chance of immigration to the Antipodes. A sense of proportion in invaluable in marriage, and nobody who is convinced that mountains and molehills are static objects, each with its own scale of importance, is likely to make a successful husband or wife.

Tesmporarily, a molehill may be much more important than a mountain, and he absolutely right man would have sufficient sense of humour to recognise this. I doubt if friendship worthy of he name is ever without humour and its wife sense of proportion.

Don't marry too young. And then marry someone within a few years of your own age.

Point of view is entirely a matter of generation. If you marry a man ten years older than yourself, you may like the same things, but you'll like them in different degrees and for different reasons.

Life moves so quickly nowadays that every ten years is a generation.

It is not necessary to share every taste of a prospective husband. But you ought to be able to understand why he likes wet, muddy heaths when you prefer a cinema! Argument is a stimulant, providing it is based on sympathy.

LAUGHTER THAT HELPS.

Try to find someone who laughs 'with' you, not 'at' you. It is the greatest bond to be able to laugh at the same things. The other day I was motoring across France with my greatest woman friend. We burst a tyre in pitch darkness and driving rain on the top of a wind-swept mountain. When we tried to jack up the car, which was new and heavy, we found that the one essential tool was missing from the superlative and all-that-was-most-modern-and-expensive outfit. We both laughed at the same moment, and equally heartily!

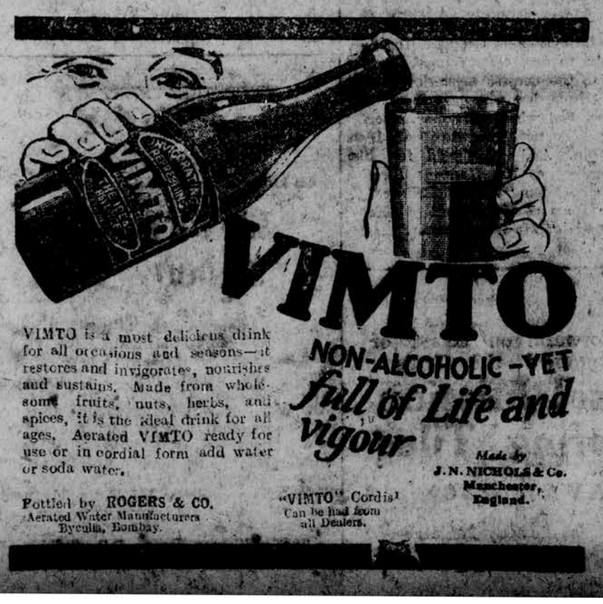
A husband used to be no more and no less than a husband. It would have been ridiculous to think of him as a friend, and stark lunacy to treat him as such! Nowadays, having deliberately married a man because he's the best friend you've got in the world and thus achieved the A B C of happiness, continue to treat him as such, and you've every chance of knowing its X Y Z as well.

DON'T EXPECT TOO MUCH!

I mean, just because he is your husband, don't expect an inhuman standard from him. Be as glad to see him as if he were still only your best friend. Make as many allowances for him, talk as openly to him. Show him that you need him

Don't nag—it's out of date. Don't depreciate him either in public or in your own mind. Don't think of him possessively as your own. No intelligent and independent mind is ever the property of anyone but its owner. Because you've married him, he is no more your possession than he was as your friend.

What of himself he shares with you accept as a gift. Respect his reticences. Use the same common sense and humour in your home as you do elsewhere. In fact, be to your husband what you want him to be to you—a best friend.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"VIMTO" Cordial Can be had from all Dealers.



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**WINTER or YOU?**

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Officers all Wool Double faced tweed Checklined Over Coats AT

**Rs. 13/. OR Rs. 18/-**

For Me and Yourself,

Also 3 Khaki Woollen Over Coats for our subordinates

**At Rs. 9/- Each.**

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**At Rs. 15.**

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IS THE

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Mrs. BARTON, of 15, Station Street, Ryde, I.O.W., England, writes:—"I suffered terrible agony for over two years with an ulcerated leg, and after being in hospital for seven weeks my leg was no better. It seemed that nothing would ever do it any good, so as a last resource my daughter decided to give me Clarke's Blood Mixture, and I am thankful to say that after the very first bottle I found an improvement in my leg, the pain was not so intense, the swelling went down and after taking seven bottles of your wonderful mixture, my leg is now well. I am able to walk about as well as anyone, and feel altogether better in my

Profit by Mrs. Barton's Experience and

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will heal up when the blood is cleansed with

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Just as good for Abscesses, Swollen Glands, Piles, Eczema, Rashes, Sores, Eruptions, Gout and Rheumatism.

**Unique Opportunity for Advertisers.**

# Congress Number

OF

## 'Bombay Chronicle'

THE Number, which will be printed on glazed paper and will contain contributions on a rich variety of topics from well-known publicists and experts, will be published in the middle of December.

**The Art Section will be its most striking feature.**

**The Front Page will be an attractive picture in three colours.**

The Congress Number issued last year evoked demand which outstripped the supply.

The Number will afford **UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY TO ADVERTISERS** to popularise their goods in every part of the Country. As the Number of pages reserved for advertisements is limited advertisers are requested to book their space immediately with

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Old Customs House Road, Bombay.


## FACES DO TELL

### MEMORIES OF A COURT PHOTOGRAPHER

This is a man with penetrating blue eyes and a pointed beard; his manner is quick and alert, and he has a long memory. He has photographed more celebrities than any one else in the world. His name is Walter Stoneman, and he has spent his life in the study of men's faces because he is interested in their minds.

"Once", he said, "I kept a king waiting for half an hour. I was going to photograph the King of Norway, and through some mistake about the meeting arrangements I had to walk three miles from the station, and face an angry king at the end of it.

CAREFUL TO BE PUNCTUAL.

"That was distressing, especially as, having always to deal with busy men. I am careful to be punctual. I think the 'busiest' man I ever took was Lord Charles Beresford. I was waiting for him at the Admiralty, and because I had been told he would hustle me, I had the spot marked where he was to stand, and the lide ready drawn. He came down the steps, paused, said, 'I'm ready,' the camera clicked once, and with a brief 'Good morning' he was gone."

One day at Sandringham when Mr. Stoneman was photographing the grounds in colour the Queen was with him, pointing out the views she wished taken, and suddenly thought of a brightly coloured subject for the camera. "Could you photograph the King's parrot in colour?" she asked. Mr. Stoneman answered that he would try, if only the bird would sit still. The Queen went into the house and returned with the parrot on her wrist, and the picture was successfully taken. "But", added Mr. Stoneman, "imagine my horror, when I opened an evening paper that night, and saw the story under the enormous heading—'Court Photographer Gets the Bird!' "

WHAT KIPLING SAID.

Kipling, Mr. Stoneman said, made a characteristic remark when he was in the studio to be photographed He was looking through a folio of portraits. "These are all celebrities, aren't they?" he asked. "Show me some ordinary men." He looked at the ordinary men for a few minutes in silence, and then, closing the book, "Don't you really think," he said, "that animals have far more interesting faces than men?"—a remark that set one thinking of "Mowgli" and the "Just So Stories."

Mr. Stoneman is rather a searcher of souls, and frequently employs ingenious tactics to coax the characteristic expression on to a sitter's face. "One of my best portraits," he said, "was of a wealthy financier. I couldn't get the glamour of money clearly into his face, so I told him a little story about a great financial deal.

REVEALING PORTRAIT.

"Now imagine," I said, "that you are the chairman addressing the shareholders, and telling them that the large profits have been amounted to—'Millions!' he said, his face lighting up instantly with the triumph and excitement of the imaginary fortune. In that instant was taken one of the most revealing portraits I have ever done."

"My work as a photographer appeals to me," said Mr. Stoneman, offering me tea with one hand and waving the other towards the portrait covered walls, "because my greatest interest lies in people."

He is before everything the man's photographer, and from the point of view of human interest it was easy to see why he prefers men as subjects, for the faces round his studio—keen faces, dreamy faces, the high forehead of a thinker the kindly eyes of a judge—spoke far more clearly of the minds behind them than any gallery of pretty women could do.

IMPOSSIBLE AS SITTERS.

"Some people", said Mr. Stoneman, "are impossible to do. Dick Sheppard is one of my failures. He's a man who's bigger than his features—all great men are; but there is so much behind that quiet face of his that it is impossible for it to be sufficiently expressed.

"And that is why, after I had found him a difficult subject and done my best with him, the result was a picture of his face, but contained little of the greatness of mind and soul behind it. I think Lloyd George was my best. His face so perfectly expresses him."

We passed on to some portraits of military men and statesmen. "I never believe in flattery," he said, his hands quickly turning over the leaves of a large folio from which the familiar great looked out, "and most men don't want it, 'Don't take my lines out', was what Lord Roberts said to me when I photographed him, 'don't take my lines out; I've won them.' "

RECORDS OF FAMOUS MEN.

Some hundreds of years ahead, when a few among our present great men remain to memory as figures of history, posterity will have Mr. Stoneman to thank for the records of their faces and a visual knowledge of what manner of men they were; for he is the compiler of the National Portrait Gallery Record, a facial record of all celebrated men.

"It seemed to me," said Mr. Stoneman, "having seen and photographed so many celebrities that there was an historical value in it. We approached the National Portrait Gallery and they agreed to the official record, which I am still compiling."

STUDENT OF KINGS AND PRINCES.

Is there any mind so full of knowledge and reminiscence of the great? He has studied kings and princes, statesmen, soldiers, bishops, poets—all kinds of men; and they have had, for the most part sufficient confidence in the little dark man with the searching, friendly eyes, not to creep into their shells and wear a hypocritical face.

He talks about faces, those he has seen—and whose has he not?—and has an endless store of anecdote, and as a popular lecturer can make his audience laugh, or more subtly smile, or give them an insight into the men whose names will not be forgotten.

"But the stories you would most like to hear," he said, regretfully, "are those which I may not tell!"

## THE MEANING OF LIFE

### SCIENTISTS AGAIN AT IT

In the Middle Ages the scientist who tried to solve the riddle of life by means of physical science usually ended by raising the Devil, and, according to all contemporary reports, burning in hell-fire for it. Some of our scientists still raise spooks, though they refuse to recognise any one of them as the Devil. But the majority of scientists are content to prove that the faith of Christendom is a fraud, on the strength of certain fossils whose brain development resembles that of certain fossils in the British Association.

However, some of them are bolder. Diamonds can be manufactured, so can rubber, and the vegetarians advertise artificial beef. So why should not scientists produce artificial life? The result, when produced, would resemble a jelly rather than Thomas More, or William Shakespeare, or Lady Oxford and Asquith. But what a big result it would be!

WHERE SCIENCE HAS FAILED.

It would, of course, prove more conclusively than ever that there is no God. The only thing is that the scintists havn't done it, and, according to Dr. C. Lovatt, Professor of Physiology at the London University, they never will do it. A gentleman called Hill is reported to be on the verge of doing it. And a number of other gentlemen are very nervous about the sort of creature which might in the end result There is no need to worry. Professor Hill aims only at producing a live jelly. And Dr. Lovatt (the wiser man) is sure he never will produce it.

Dr. Lovatt sees all the old familiar scientific "facts"—matter, energy, time, and space—in the melting-pot; he is sure that no final explanation will follow. And so he advises the scientist to study what life does rather than what life is.

That's the ticket! Even the theologian, the philosopher, the peasant, the char woman, the lover, and the poet, who know far more about life than the scientist does, din't pretend to tell you what life is. They are content to show what life does and, sometimes, why life does it.

But they deal with a life of which the scientist seldom takes, and ought never to take, any notice. When a man looks into a woman's eyes, and says "I love you," something very tremendous happens. But he is a fool who tries to explain it in scientific terms. The poet does it far better in his poem.

THE POETS' GREAT GIFT.

And the poet understands far better than the scientist the relation of man to Nature. Sun, moon, and stars are something more to him than roundish lumps of matter to be peeped at through telescopes and measured (by proxy) in scales. And the earth of mountain, moorland, plain, and valley, lake and stream, are more to him than topography. The sights and the sounds and the scents of the world possess him, transfigure him. It is a magic world—with those eternal lamps swinging or twinkling in the upper air. Occasionally, if he is modest and shy, and keeps very still, it will be a still more wonderful place and he will see "God with His hair blown backwards striding over the everlasting hills."

But that last vision is the most fugitive, and you have to seek other counsel if you are to plumb the deepest mysteries of life—not what life is, but who gave it us, why it was given, and what will come after.

Into that I do not propose to go. It is not my pidgin. And I should feel like Steve Donoghue or Mr. Hannen Swaffer writing an article on "What I Believe."

But when I am asked: "What is Life?" I usually reply: "Life is a Wunner."


THIS IS THE WAY TO CURE

# URINARY TROUBLE

GET an inexpensive box of De Witt's Pills from your nearest chemist. Take two Pills before you go to bed at night and next morning look at the urine you pass. You will then know for sure that you have a remedy which cannot fail to do you good. You cannot doubt what you see with your own eyes, and you will be able to see that the valuable ingredients of De Witt's Pills have passed right through your kidneys and your bladder. In doing so they have strengthened your kidneys and cleansed your bladder, so that your body will be freed from poisonous waste matters in a natural manner. There is no better remedy for scalding urine, bladder inflammation and urinary troubles of every description in men, women and children.

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SOLD AND RECOMMENDED BY CHEMISTS EVERYWHERE

*See That You Get this Package—None Other is Genuine*

**Guaranteed Free from Animal Fats and Harmful Drugs or Narcotics**

**Made and Packed by Patent Machinery Never Touched By Hand**

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(WITH GOLD)

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Guaranteed Hardness and Brightness, equal to Genuine Diamonds. Prices: Rs. 5 to Rs. 10. per caret

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13, Bank Street, Fort, : : BOMBAY
Agents for Bombay Presidency.





THE

# ZEISS

PRISM BINOCULARS

ALL MODELS AT

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279, HORNBY ROAD, OPP. WHITEAWAY & 361, KALBADEVI ROAD BOMBAY.



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PANDIT KRIPARAM, .. 2, Nandibagan Lane, P.O. Salkhia, Dist. HOWRAH.

# World Cotton Situation

## NEW YORK, LIVERPOOL & BOMBAY MARKETS.

## NEW YORK

PRICES OPEN FIRM ON EXCESSIVE RAINS CENTRAL BELT—S O M E LONG LIQUIDATION—FEARS OF FROST—LESS HEDGE SELLING—NO DISPOSITION TO OPERATE BEFORE BUREAU—FUTURES 2 TO 8 POINTS HIGHER—NEW ORLEANS CLOSED.

New York, Nov. 1.

The month opened at a rise of 16 points influenced by reports of heavy rains in Central belt and business in January option was done at 19.45 and December was dealt in at 19.46. This level proved to be the highest of the session as there was little business. Operators and trade interests are inclined upon to wait and see the Bureau report which is due on Thursday, the 8th instant. The Presidential Election appears to have temporarily diverted the attention of operators. During the first hour prices fluctuated within a narrow range and at 11 a.m. January stood 1 point lower from the opening quotations. Thereafter there was some tired liquidation and hedge selling which resulted in further decline of about 9 points and January was quoted 19.35 at noon call. During the afternoon selling pressure was checked on predictions of killing frost in North-West regions of the cotton belt. Prices ruled rather quiet and closed at about the lowest level of the day at a rise of 2 to 8 points. Most of the crop appears to have been harvested and weather cannot have now any material change in the outlook. In the Western Belt where frost is feared will have if at all little damage.

The New Orleans futures market remained closed to-day.

**PRIVATE CABLES:—**

N. Y. January highest 19.45 (at the opening).

N. Y. January lowest 19.32 (2-58 p.m.).

N. Y. December highest 19.46 plus .15.

N. Y. December lowest 19.35 plus .04.

A. Norden and Co.:—"Killing frost expected North-West. Trade waiting for Bereau Report."

From New York:—"Quiet and steady. Gold wave in Western belt predicted market is in a healthy condition. Piece goods and yarn markets quiet and a shade easier."

Reuter:—"Market was quiet but firm on absence of selling influenced by excessive rains and fears of frost."

### NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Nov. 1.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| December | 19.35 | +.04 |
| January | 19.32 | +.03 |
| March | 19.20 | +.02 |
| May | 19.22 | +.08 |
| July | 19.03 | +.05 |
| Middling Spot | 19.50 | +.05 |

### NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Nov. 1.

The New Orleans Cotton Exchange is closed to-day.

### NEW YORK.

New York, Nov. 1.

New York. 11 a.m. (as known in Liverpool at closing time.)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| January | 19.44 | +.15 |
| March | 19.42 | +.14 |
| May | 19.28 | +.14 |

New York. Noon Call.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| January | 19.35 | +.06 |
| March | 19.32 | +.04 |
| May | 19.20 | +.06 |

### NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, Nov. 1.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports 57,000 Bales.

Day's Exports to Great Britain 10,000 Bales.

Day's Exports to the Continent 65,000 Bales.

### JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET

London, Nov. 1.

Java Sugar, Fine, White, Dutch Standard, No. 25 C. & F. Calcutta.

Oct.-Dec., per cwt., 12/7-1/2 Nov.-Dec.
Jan.-Mar. per cwt. 12/7-1/2 Jan.-Mar.
C. & F. Bombay.
Oct.-Dec. per cwt. 12/8-3/4 Nov.-Dec.
C. & F. Karachi.
Oct.-Dec. per cwt. 12/9-1/2 Nov.-Dec.

### LONDON RUBBER

London, Nov. 1.

Smoked Sheet, Standard, Rubber d/d. Spot 0/8-7/8 Sellers.

## LIVERPOOL

PRICES OPENED STEADY—SCATTERED SELLING—REPORTS OF RAIN—SOME BUYING—VERY STEADY—FUTURES UNCHANGED TO 1 POINT HIGHER— SALES 6,000 BALES.

Liverpool, Nov. 1.

The Liverpool futures market opened steady at a decline of 1 point but ruled easy on scattered selling. Quotations at noon were 2 to 4 points lower During the afternoon the market displayed a better tone on some buying influenced by reports of rains and higher New York quotations. The market closed unchanged to a rise of 1 point. Spot prices improved 1 point to 10.47 and sales amounted to 6,000 bales.

East Indian Cotton prices remained unaltered. Empire futures ruled steady and January closed at 10.08 at a declin end 1 point while May closed at 10.11 at a rise of 1 point. Egyptian futures ring was quiet and closed at a decline of 7 to 13 points. Sakellaridis F.G.F. prices improved 20 points to 17.95d. per lb.

**PRIVATE CABLES:—**

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cable from Liverpool:—

Very steady market. Heavy rains in Central Texas.

Hornby Hemelryk:—"Frost expected Texas to-night, but market not paying much attention. Hedge selling continues every advance."

Springman and Co.:—"Don't think that the market will be influenced by weathe reports now. Except a quet market for a few days without much change. We still favour the bull side."

Messrs. Hornby Hemelryk and Co in their cable dated 1st instant state as under:—

America Cables:—Wheat good foreign buying. Corn, snow estimates crop 2,818 million bushels.

### LIVERPOOL WHEAT MARKET.

Liverpool, Nov. 1.

Messrs. Thomas Smith & Co. have received the following Cable:—

"Politics controlling the situation, may advance further temporarily but actual wheat figures large."

Wheat Prices:—

Dec. close at 9s. 5 1/4d.
Mar. close at 9s. 5d.
May close at 9s. 5 1/8d.
March Chicago Wheat close at 121 1/4 cents.

### LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Nov. 1.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| November | | 10.05 | — |
| December | | 10.06 | +.01 |
| January | 10.06 | 10.06 | — |
| February | | 10.06 | +.01 |
| March | 10.07 | 10.07 | +.01 |
| April | | 10.07 | +.01 |
| May | 10.08 | 10.08 | +.01 |
| June | | 10.08 | +.01 |
| July | 10.01 | 10.02 | +.01 |
| August | | 9.93 | +.01 |
| September | | 9.84 | +.01 |
| October | 9.73 | 9.75 | +.01 |
| November | | 9.73 | — |
| Middling Spot | | 10.47 | +.01 |

### LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, Nov. 1.

| | |
|---|---|
| Sales at Liverpool | 6,000 Bales. |
| Sales on Speculation | 200 ,, |
| Sales of East Indian Cotton. | Nil. |

### INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Nov. 1.

| | |
|---|---|
| Scinde, Fully Good | 7.05 |
| Scinde, Fine | 7.30 |
| Scinde, Superfine | 7.55 |
| Bengal, Good | 5.80 |
| Bengal, Fully Good | 7.05 |
| Bengal Fine | 7.30 |
| Oomra, Good | 7.25 |
| Oomra, Fully Good | 7.55 |
| Oomra, Fine | 7.85 |
| Broach, Fully Good | 8.55 |
| Broach, Fine | 8.80 |
| Broach Superfine | 9.05 |

### EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Nov. 1.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| October | 17.34 | —.08 |
| December | 17.61 | —.07 |
| January | 17.71 | —.07 |
| February | 17.71 | —.07 |
| March | 17.93 | —.07 |
| April | 17.93 | —.07 |
| May | 18.10 | —.07 |
| June | 18.10 | —.07 |
| July | 18.27 | —.07 |
| August | 18.27 | —.07 |
| September | 18.27 | —.07 |
| October | 18.32 | —.07 |
| November | 18.26 | —.13 |
| Sakellaridis, F.G.F. Spot. | 17.95 | +.20 |

## BOMBAY

### BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

Bombay, Nov. 2.

The local forward market opened at Rs. 352/4 for Broach A./M. delivery and improved As. 4 on scattered buying. Some tired liquidation depressed prices to Rs. 351/8 but again improved to Rs. 352 where it grinded for the most part with a small business. Liverpool opened 3 points lower and rates at 4-30 were as under:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Broach A./M. | 351 | 8 | 0 |
| Oomra D./J. | 314 | 4 | 0 |
| Bengal D./J. | 283 | 0 | 0 |

### SEWRI MARKET.

Bombay, Nov. 2.

The forward market opened for Broach Apl/May delivery at Rs. 352/8 and improved to Rs. 353/- on Scattered buying. Quotations at 6-30 p.m. were as under:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Broach Apl/May | 352 | 12 | 0 |
| Oomra D/J | 315 | 8 | 0 |
| Bengal D./J. | 284 | 8 | 0 |

### SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Nov. 2.

| | |
|---|---|
| Nov. | 242.10+0.40 |
| Feb | 235.20+0.70 |
| May | 234.30+0.80 |

### LONDON SILVER.

London, Nov. 1.

Silver—Market is quietly steady.

| | |
|---|---|
| Spot | 26-5/8 |
| Forward | 26-11/16 |

### LONDON GOLD.

London, Nov. 1.

Bar Gold, Fine, per oz. £4:4:11-1/2

### LONDON DISCOUNTS RATES.

London, Nov. 1.

| | |
|---|---|
| Interest, Day to Day Loans | 3-5/8p.c |
| Interest 7 Days' Market Loans | 3-1/2 p.c. |
| Bank Bills, 3 months | 4-7/16 p.c. |
| Bank Bills 6 months | 4-1/2 p.c. |
| Fint Trade Bills, 3 months | 4-3/4 p.c. |
| Fine Trade Bills, 6 months | 5-1/4 p.c. |

### LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Nov. 1.

| | |
|---|---|
| T.T. Berlin on London | 20.35-7/8 |
| T.T. Amsterdam on London | 12.09-1/4 |
| T.T. Brussels on London | Closed. |
| T.T. Madrid on London | 30.08 |
| T.T. Milan on London | Closed. |
| T.T. Berne on London | 25.20 |
| T.T. Paris on London | Closed. |
| T.T. London on Prague | 163.62 |

### LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Nov. 1.

Cottonseed, Bombay, ton. £13:9 Dec.-Jan. S'ment. Paid.

Castorseed, Bombay ton. £17:12:6 Nov.-Dec. S'ment. Sellers.

Rapeseed, Toria, ton. £19:7:6 Oct.-Nov. S'ment. Sellers.

### LINSEED.

London, Nov. 1.

Linseed Calcutta, Ton., £18:15:0 Nov.-Dec. S'ment. Nominal.

Linseed, Calcutta, Ton., £18:15:0 Dec.-Jan. S'ment. Nominal.

Linseed La Plata C.I.F. ton. £15:17:6 Nov.-Dec. S'ment. Hull. Sellers.

Linseed, Bombay, ton. £18:12:6 Nov.-Dec. S'ment. Sellers.

### LINSEED OIL.

London, Nov. 1.

Linseed Oil, naked, London cwt., 28/6-3/4 December. Delivery, Buyers.

Linseed Oil, naked, London cwt., 28/6-3/4 Jan.-Apl. Delivery. Buyers.

### COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, Nov. 1.

Coffee, Fair Rio (No. 7, quality) Spot 18

### LONDON METALS.

London, Nov. 1.

| | |
|---|---|
| Copper, English Best Selected | £72-5/8 |
| Copper, Brokers, | £82 |
| Yellow Metal, | £67 |
| Spelter Hard Indian Brands, | £29-5/8 |
| Corrugated Sheets, 24 gauge, | £13-5/8 |
| Tin, English Ingots, | £223 |

### BANK OF ENGLAND RETURNS.

London, Nov. 1.

| | |
|---|---|
| Total Bullion. | £164,900,000 |
| Public Deposits, | £ 14,100,000 |
| Other Deposits, | £03,500,000 |
| Government Securities, | £42,600,000 |
| Other Securities, | £ 12,500,000 |
| Notes and Coin, | £50,200,000 |
| Currency Notes Outstanding. | £262,900,000 |
| Ratio of Reserve to Liabilities | 42,6/8 p.c. |

### BULLION MARKET

**SILVER.**

Bombay, Nov. 2.

(The Bombay Bullion Brokers' Association Ltd).

London Ready 26
London Forward 26
America Cent 58
China opening 2/7/9 clos. 2/7/10
Ready 60/3

| | Op. | hi. | lo. | 6 p.m. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Asoje | 60.3 | 60.3 | 59/14 | 60.3 |
| Kartik | 60/6 | 60/6 | 60/1 | 60/6 |

Tejimundi 0/12/0
Mangsor 60/8 60/8 60/3 60/8
Tejimundi 1/3

**GOLD.**

| | |
|---|---|
| Ready | 21/5/9 |
| Asoje | 21/5/6 |
| Kartik | 21/5 |
| National City | 21/8/9 |
| N. Manordass | 21/8/9 |
| N. Motilal | 21/5/9 |

### SEEDS TRADING ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Nov. 2.

Cottonseeds' May delivery opening Rs. 48/8 Lowest Rs. 48/2/6 Closing Rs. 48/3 Cottonseeds January Delivery Opening Rs 4/6/9, Closing Rs. 4/6/4-1/2 Groundnut seeds February Delivery opening Rs. 54 Highest Rs. 54/2 Closing Rs. 53/14.

### INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

### RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, Nov. 2.

| In full-pressed Bales. | Yesterday. | Since 1st Sept. This year. | Last year. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Khandesh | 328 | 2,610 | 691 |
| Central India | 149 | 7,349 | 7,318 |
| Barsi and Nagar | 192 | 2,435 | 1,255 |
| Hyderabad-Gaorani | .. | 1,132 | 606 |
| Berar | 313 | 15,760 | 6,123 |
| Central Provinces | .. | 8,871 | 2,891 |
| Total Oomras | 982 | 38,157 | 18,884 |
| Dholera | 338 | 2,840 | 12,914 |
| N.-W. Provinces | 813 | 22,748 | 11,406 |
| Rajputana | .. | 1,336 | 5,483 |
| Sind-Punjab | .. | 737 | 5,211 |
| Broach | .. | 2,505 | 2,345 |
| Coompta & Dharwar | 108 | 2,292 | 2,339 |
| Westerns-Northern | 50 | 2,720 | 2,636 |
| Cocoanada | .. | 1 | .... |
| Tinnevelly and Cambodia | .. | 897 | 6,043 |
| Persian | .. | 30 | 1,902 |
| American | .. | 778 | 18,472 |
| Egyptian & African | 742 | 8,063 | 2,288 |
| Comilla, Burma and other sorts | .. | .... | 2 |
| Total | 3,033 | 83,104 | 91,925 |

### EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.

Bombay, Nov. 2.

| In full-pressed Bales. | Yesterday. | 1st Sept. to 25th Oct. This year. | Last year. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Europe | 2,244 | 109,303 | 61,597 |
| Japan & China | 2,900 | 184,872 | 59,310 |
| Coast Ports | .... | 3,248 | 2,692 |
| Up-Country by Rail | .... | 22,967 | 10,878 |
| Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan | .... | 24,401 | 2,920 |
| Total | 5,144 | 344,791 | 137,397 |

### DAILY ROOM RATES.

Bombay, Nov. 2.

Bengal 283 D.-J.
Broach 352 A.-M.
Umra 315 D.-J.

### SPOT RATES.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bengal | 295 | 290 | 285 |
| Sindh Punjab | 295 | 290 | 285 |
| Rajputana | 293 | 288 | 28 |
| Umra No. 3 | 325 | 315 | 303 |

### READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Nov. 2.

200 Japan T. & Co., Bengal, 304.
100 N. Rajuram & Co., Akola, 311.
200 Y. Y. Kesha, Chandur, 300.
200 Y. Y. Kesha, Muthia, 235.
100 Y. Y. Kesha, Upland, 345.
100 Currimbhai, Bengal, 247.
100 Don Mill, American, 320.
100 Forbes & Co., Sindh Punjab, 253.
100 K. Damji & Co., Indore, 265.
100 E. D. Sassoon, Bengal, 240.
100 L. K. Vashanji, Nagar, 245.
100 Tata & Co., Morvi, 319.
100 Mithabhai Nathoo, Aurangabad, 265.
100 Ebrahim Tulshidas, Kuradwadi, 240.
400 Nisso & Co., Upland, 345/343.
100 Birla Bros., Muthia, 234.

### AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

| F. P. Bales | 1928-29 | 1927-28 |
|---|---|---|
| Receipts to date 1-11-28 | 4019000 | 3970000 |
| " Yesterday do | 57000 | 58000 |
| Exports to date do | 2341000 | 2296000 |
| Stock at Ports 26-10-28 | 2011000 | 2281000 |
| " Interior Towns do | 954000 | 1097000 |
| " Liverpool 26-10-28 | 549000 | 929000 |
| Visible Supply 26-10-28 | 4374000 | 5323000 |
| Quantity in Sight do | 5482000 | 5756000 |


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ASSURANCE Co., Ltd.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Capital Authorised | Rs. | 6,00,00,000 |
| ,, Subscribed | ,, | 3,56,05,275 |
| ,, Paid-up | ,, | 71,21,055 |
| TOTAL FUNDS | ,, | 1,15,36,676 |

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# STOCKS AND SHARES.

## Considerable Liquidation in Fazal

### UNDERTONE QUIET

Bombay, Nov. 2.

Cotton mill shares opened quiet at a decline of about Rs. 2/8 to Rs. 3/12. The market ruled quiet in the absence of any bull support. There was considerable long liquidation in Fazal which caused general decline in other scrips. Bears were also inclined to sell moderately. The general opinion seems less confident about the textile outlook various reasons are freely assigned by bears. Tata Iron & Steel shares opened steady but ruled easy on steady selling pressure. There was further profit-taking in Tata Hydros to-day. To-day's special feature was marked absence of any buying movement. Money market is keeping firm and unless the situation is relieved there are some to look for serious developments with the movement of new crops. Of course, more depends upon export demand and in the absence of export, the situation may take a very gloomy outlook.

E. D. Sassoon Mills opened easy at As. 9/9 and declined to As. 9/6. Bhauchas opened at Rs. 13/12 but closed at Rs. 14. Kasturchands were steady at Rs. 16/12. Dawn were done at Rs. 545. Vishnu Pref. were quoted at Rs. 630. Tapti Valley were done at Rs. 702/8. Sialkotes were bought at Rs. 101. Imperial Bank new issues were done at Rs. 371/4. Central Bank shares were sold at Rs. 24/12. Andhra Valley Ordinary were done at Rs. 138. Punjab Cembents were done at Rs. 16/2. New India shares were in demand at Rs. 23/10. Jupiters were done at Rs. 11/12. Mercantile Insurance were done at Rs. 30/4. Scindia shares opened at Rs. 13/12 but declined to Rs. 12/14 with buyers at the close. Tata Steel second pref. opened at Rs. 86/12 and declined As. 4. Tata Constructions were steady at Rs. 66/4. Tata Oils opened at Rs. 30/8 and eased off to Rs 30. Bombay Telephones opened at Rs. 52/4 but were offered at Rs. 52 at the close. B.B. Petrols opened at Rs. 4/12 but declined to Rs. 4/11. Bombay Dyeing opened at Rs. 842/3 and closed at Rs. 840. There was some support to this scrip which resulted in a small decline. Century opened at Rs. 397/8 and declined to Rs. 390. Nagpurs opened at Rs. 505 and closed at Rs. 502/8. Colaba Lands opened at Rs. 137/8 and declined Rs. 1/4. Crescent opened at Rs. 142/8 and closed at Rs. 140. Indore Malwa opened at Rs. 371/4 and declined to Rs. 370. Kohinoor opened at Rs. 208/12 and closed easy at Rs. 201/4. New Greats opened at Rs. 240/10 and declined to Rs. 223/12. Pearls opened at Rs. 503/12 and decline to Rs. 492/8. Simplex was weak and closed at Rs. 70 after opening at Rs. 70. Swadeshi lost Rs. 5 and closed at Rs. 460. Pubali opened at Rs. 226/4 and closed at Rs. 225. Fazal the weakest among mill shares found considerable long liquidation and Bear selling. Prices opened at Rs. 782/8 and declined 10 to Rs. 772/8. Madhowji lost Rs. 1/4 and closed at Rs. 45. Finlays opened at Rs. 112/8 and closed at Rs. 110.

Indian Bleachings opened at Rs. 243/12 and closed at Rs. 241/4. Alcocks opened at Rs. 361/4 and closed at Rs. 357/8. Bombay Burmahs opened at Rs. 821/4 and declined to Rs. 817/8. Trams opened at Rs. 146/4 and lost As. 10. B. Steams opened at Rs. 278/12 but closed at Rs. 276/4. Bundi lost As. 4 to Rs. 23/8. C.I. Mining was steady at Rs. 13. Indian Cement opened at Rs. 383/12 and closed at Rs. 380. Katni opened at Rs. 278/4 and declined to Rs. 275. Shivrajpur closed As. 4 easier at Rs. 29. Tata Steel Ordinary opened at Rs. 279/12 and Defds. at Rs. 282/8 and after some fluctuations closed easy at Rs. 278/8 and Rs. 275 respectively. Tata Hydros opened at Rs. 1188/12 but ruled easy on continuous profit-taking and closed at Rs. 1180 despite some support.

Tenders:—

The following is the list of some of the shares tendered through the clearing house out of a total of about 9,248 shares.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Alcock | ... | 468 |
| Bundi | ... | 5960 |
| Burmah | ... | 344 |
| Century | ... | 513 |
| Colaba | ... | 675 |
| Crescent | ... | 209 |
| Dyeing | ... | 497 |
| Fazul | ... | 669 |
| Hydro | ... | 888 |
| I. Bleaching | ... | 207 |
| I. Cement | ... | 2184 |
| Indore | ... | 316 |
| Madhowji | ... | 668 |
| Nagpore | ... | 189 |
| New Great | ... | 101 |
| Pabaney | ... | 204 |
| Pearl | ... | 273 |
| Simplex | ... | 731 |
| Shivrajpur | ... | 390 |
| Steam (Bom.) | ... | 678 |
| Swadesh | ... | 236 |
| Tata Defd. | ... | 1487 |
| Tata Ordy. | ... | 7215 |
| Trams Ordy. | ... | 1515 |

Messrs. Satyanarayan Bhuramal in their report state as under:—

"All the efforts of the bull party to boost the shares of the Tata Iron and Steel Co. seem to fall on deaf ears and not only is outside buying at a discount, but we hear that very large blocks of shares from investors have found their way in the market which is bearing down on the values, as witness the gradual declining tendency. Deferreds opened at 282-8, and Ordinarys at 80, but were unable to hold at this level and closed at the lowest prices of the day.

Tata Hydros shared the same fate with a plethora of sellers, Indian Cements do not seem to be much affected at present, but we have no faith in their being able to fight the general decling tendency. With a collapse in Indian Cements, Bundis are likely to follow suit.

In sympathy with the industrial section, cotton mill shares also kept weak, after opening steady at the previous closing rates.

In the cash section the attention of the market is focussed on Scindhias which are daily declining."

Messrs. Patel & Ramdutt in their report states as under:—

"Mill shares opened at somewhat near the closing quotations yesterday. Prices suffered a fall owing to absence of support from the Bulls coupled with Bear selling. We understand that there was considerable Bear pressure in Fazals and Pearls, while Bom. Dyeings were not allowed to suffer a proportionate fall. It seems that this was a trick of the trade. The party in question was trying to blind the public by keeping Bom. Dyeings as steady as possible, at the same time he was selling Fazals and Pearls in good lots. In our opinion, unless there is a good set-back in the prices of mill shares, the tide is not likely to turn.

"Tata Hydros were also weak, but there were good buyers at the closing rate. Bom. Burmahs suffered a fall. Tata Steel shares were not able to maintain yesterday's closing level. They suffered a steady drop."

### ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, Nov. 2.

Bombay Dyeing 845, 43, 40.
Century 397, 96, 93, 90.
Colaba 138, 36.
Crescent 140.
Fazul 783, 81, 78, 76, 72.
Indore 370.
Madhowji 45.
Nagpur 565, 2.
New Great 235, 27, 23.
Pearl 503, 1, 498, 96, 92.
Simplex 72, 70.
Swadeshi 456, 60.
Burma 822, 21, 20, 17.
Hydro 1188, 86, 85, 82, 83, 80.
Tram 146.
Defd. 283, 81, 76, 77, 75.
Ord. 80, 79-12, 79, 78-12, 78-8.
Bundi 23-8.
Indian 383, 81, 80.
Katni Ord. 275.
Alcock 360, 57.

### SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Bombay, Nov. 2.

(DIVIDEND LAST HALF YEAR).
Ahmdabad Advance (100) Rs. 382-8.
Apollo (50) nil, 6
Berar Mills (200) 0, 160.
Bombay Dyeing (250) 25, 840.
Bombay Cotton (500) nil, 225.
Central India O. (Nagpur) (100) 13 482-8
Central India P (Nagpur) (500) 12-8, 482/8.
Century (100) (yr. 6) 138-12.
Crescent (100) Rs. 140
Colaba Land (100) (yr. 6) 136-4
Dawn (250) 35, 550.
David (500) 260.
E. D. Sassoon United (Rs. 10 Pd. up) Re. 0-9-6
Edward Sassoon (200) nil, 97-8.
Elphinstone (100) nil, 11.
Fazulbhoy (106) yr. 13-1/2 772-8
Finlay (100) 0, 110
Framji Petit (1,000) 325.
Globe (100) 19.
Gokak Mills (100) Rs. 2-1/2, 117-8
Indore Malwa (100) 13-1/4 370
Indian Dyeing and Bleaching (100) 11 211-4
Jamshed Manufacturing (250) 37-1/2.
Kasturchand (50) 17.
Kohinoor (100) (13-1/2) 201-4
Laxmi Cotton (250) 750, 1535
Madhowji Dharamsey (100) nil, 45
Madras United (250) Rs. 25, 500.
Madhowji Dharamsey (100) nil, 45
Minerva (90) 85.
Mysore (50) 28 p.c. 170.
Meyer Sassoon (100) 75
Morarji Goculdas (1000) 60, 1525
New Great Mills (100) O. 223-12
New City Mills (100) 7-1/2 95.
Pabaney Mills (250) (10) 7-1/2 225
Pearl Mills (250) 15, 492-8
Phoenix (100) (yr. 25) 365.
Sassson Silk (50) 5 1/2 83.
Simplex (250) 70
Sholapur (100) 3255, 6300.
Sir Broacha Mills (100) 15.
Swadeshi Mills (100) 15, 460
Swan Mills (100) 0, 130.
Tata Mills (500) 50
Vishnu Cotton O. (500) Rs. 90, 2500.
Vishnu Cotton P. (500) 7 p.c. 657-1/8.

### MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Alcock Ashdown (100) Rs. nil 357-8
Back Bay Baths (250) Rs. ...., 40 nom.
Belapur Co. (75 Pd.) 24.
B. Burma T. Corporation (125) 10, 817-8
Burma T. Corporation (50 Pd. up) 4-11.
Bombay Steam Co. (250) 276-4
Bombay Steam Co. (250) 276-4
Bombay Uganda (100-80 P.) 30.
British Burma Petroleum (6) Ans. 4. 291-4
Century Flour Mills (100) 110
Empire of India Life (500-125 Pd.) 48 p.c. 2050
Indian Flour Mills (60) 110.
Jost Engineering (50) 30 p.c. 180.
Jupiter Assurance (100) (12 Pd) 11-10.
Kemp (200) Rs. 15, 192-1/2.
McKenzie (100) 25, 280.
Indian Mercantile Assurance (20 Pd. up) 30.
New Indian Assurance (125-15 Pd. up) Rs. I. X. D. 23-10
Vulcan Assurance (100-10 Pd.) Ans. 8, Rs. 7/12.
Oriental Govt. Securities Life Assurance X.D (100-150 Pd.) 30 p.c. 2300.
Port Canning (1,000) Rs. 45, 682/8.
Scindia Steam (15) Rs. 12-14
Tata Iron Defd. (30) 275
Tata Iron Defd (O) X.D. 78-8
Tata Iron (O) (85) Rs. 78-8
Tata Iron (O) (85) Re. 1 78-8
Telepone Co. Ord. (50) Re. 1 52-4
Telephone Co. (Deb.) (50) 59
Tata Oil (100) 32.

### CEMENT AND MANGANESE COMPANIES.

Bundi Cement (10) Rs. 1/4 23-10
Central India Mining (10) O, 13.
Gwalior Cement (100) 130
Indian Cement O. (250) 380
Katni Cement D. O. (100) 275
Punjab Cement (10) 16-2.
United Cement (100) 104-8
Shahabad Cemen (100 7 p.c. 130
Shivrajpur (10) 3, 29

### RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Amritsar Pattis (100) 8 p.c. 136.
Ahmedabad Prantej (4500) 14 p.c 915.
Central Provinces (100) 5-1/2 p.c. 100/8
Dhond Baramati Rly. (100) 6 p.c. 100
Gujarat. (100) 5 p.c. 90.
Hoshiarpur Doab (100) 6 p.c. 97.
Larkana (100) 5 p.c. 91.
Mandra Bhon (100-90 Pd.) 5 p.c. 77
Mymensingh (100) 6 p.c. 99.
Pachora Jammu (100) 5 p.c. 90.
Sara Sirajgang (100) 5-1/4 p.c. 97.
Sialkot Narowal (100) 5p.c. 102.
Sind Light (100) 12-1/2, 140.
Tapti Valley (500) 8-1/2 p.c. 702-8.
Upper Sind (100) 4 p.c., 88/8.

### PRESS COMPANIES.

Fort (475) 10, 175.
Harvey and Sabapathy (500) Rs. 100
Volkart U. P. (500) Rs. 25, 495.

### ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.

Ahmedabad Electric (100) 6 p.c. 130.
Andhra Valley C. (1000), 4 p.c. 705
Andhra Valley P. (1,000) 7 p.c. 695.
Bombay Tramways O. (50) Rs. 4-8, X.D. 146-4
Bombay Tramways P. (50) 7 p.c. 69.
Karachi Electricity (100) 9-1/2 p.c. 132
Poona Electricity (100) 7 p.c. 130.
Tata Hydro. Elec. (O) (100) 380, 1148/12 1180
Tata Power P. (1,000) 940 1,140.
Tata Hydro Elec. (O) (100) 30, 1180
Tata Power O. (1,000) 520
Tata Hydro P. (1,000) 7 p.c. 1070
Surat Electric (O) (100) 5 p.c. 135.
Surat Electric P. (100) 6-1/2 p.c. 104.
Indian Cotton (125) Rs. 17 p.c. 225.
Manmad Manufacturing (250) Rs. 20 240 xd.
New Berar (500) Rs. 70, 960.
New Mofussil (400) 45, Rs. 605.
New Prince of Wales (100) Rs. 25 525.

### LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Nov. 2.

3 months discounts 4 7/16 per cent.
6 months discounts 4 1/2 per cent.
Bank of England rate 4 1/2 per cent.
Money Call 2 3/4 per cent.
One month 3-1/4 per cent.
Three months 3-1/2 per cent.
Six months 4 1/4 per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—Steady.
Imperial Bank of India rate 5 per cent.

"Tone of Silver" America sold. London speculators bought. China was a seller at higher rate. Market closed dull. Buyers satisfied.

### MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Nov. 2.

B. C. Rate T T 1/6 1/32 D D 1/6 1/16.
LONDON—
Banks Selling T T 1/6 1/16.
Banks Selling D D 1/6 3/32.
Banks Selling T T 1/6 1/16 Nov.
Banks Selling T T 1/6 3/32 Dec.
Banks Buying T T 1/6 3/32.
Banks Buying D D 1/6-1/8.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1/6 11/32 2 mails
NEW YORK—
B. C. T T 275.
Banks Selling T T 274 3/4.
Banks Buying T T 273-1/2.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 268-1/2
PARIS—
Banks Selling D D 930.
Banks Buying D D 942.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 955.
JAPAN—
Banks Selling T T 128.3/4
Banks Buying 60 Days 125.1/4
HONGKONG—
Banks Selling D D 138.
SHANGHAI—
Banks Selling D D 177-1/2
SINGAPORE—
Banks Selling D D 155-1/2.
JAVA—
Banks Selling D D 90-3/4.
CROSS RATE—
New York/London 4.84-7/8 1st inst
Shanghai/London 2/7 5/8 2nd inst
London/Japan 1/11-1/8 1st inst.
London/Paris 124.15 1st inst
London/Belgium 34.890 1st inst
London/Switzerland 25.20 1st inst
London/Italy 92.60 1st inst
Rates of Sterling Exchange:—Firm
Gold £4-4-11-1/2 1st inst £4-4-11-1/2 31st ulto.
Silver London Ready 26 5/8 1st inst 26 3/4 31st ulto
Silver London Forward 26 11/16 1st inst 26 13/16 31st ulto.
Silver New York Ready 57 7/8 1st inst 58 3/8 31st ulto.
London Discounts 3 Mos 4 7/16 p.c. 1st. inst 4 12/32 p. c. 31st ulto.
London Discounts 6 Mos 4 1/2 p. c. 1st inst 4 1/2 p. c. 31st ulto.
Imperial Bank Rate 5 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 4 1/2 per cent.
Money:—
Inter Bank Call 2 3/4 per cent.
3 months 3 3/4—4 per cent.
6 months 4 1/2 per cent.
12 months 4 3/4 per cent.
Tone:—Quiet.

### GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Bombay, Nov. 2.

3-12 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 73/6. 6
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931-36 Rs. 93-8.
4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 93/8.
4 per cent. Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 85/2
4-1/2 per cent Bonds due 1934 Rs. 97/7.
4-1/2 per cent Loan due 1955-60 Rs. 94-3.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 100/2.
5 per cent Loan due 1935 100/11.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 101/8.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 105/11.
6 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 102/4.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 103/6.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 104/6.
6-1/2 per cent B'bay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 109/10.
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 83/4.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 82/4.
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 82/4.
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 110/4.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 101.
Forward Rates: 19th November sett.—3 1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 73-4-0 1945-55 Rs. 105/9/6.
Tone of Market:—Quiet and dull.

### PRODUCE RECEIPT.

Bombay, Nov. 2.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Wheat | 548 | cwts. |
| Linseed | 1,721 | " |
| Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds | 818 | " |
| Gingellyseeds | 1,624 | " |
| Poppyseed | 9 | " |
| Groundnuts | 11,220 | " |
| Castorseed | 3,639 | " |
| Rice | 4,595 | " |
| Myrabollams | 506 | " |
| Cotonseed | 3,803 | " |
| Mowraseed | 532 | " |
| Gram | 7,135 | " |
| Joowar | 4,285 | " |
| Maize | 60 | " |
| Bajree | 1,182 | " |
| Coal | 456 | tons. |

### WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, Nov. 1.

Rozario Santa Fe. per 63 lb. Cargoes. 44/- Jan.-Feb. S'ment. Sellers.
Barletta Russo, par 63 lb. Cargoes, 44/- Jan.-Feb. S'ment. Sellers.
Wheat, South Australian, Parcels, 47/3 November. S'ment. Value.
Wheat, Choice white, Karachi. Parcels. No offerings.

### NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, Nov. 1.

Demand Bills 484.56

# TRADE AND FINANCE

## Gilt-Edged Securities Decline

### MONEY CONTINUES FIRM

## GOVERNMENT ACCEPTS TREASURY BILLS AT HIGHER RATES

### WEEKLY MARKET REVIEWS

(From Our Special Correspondent.)

Bombay, Nov. 2.

MONEY.

There has been a continuation of the firmness recently noted in money with the rate for call funds averaging from 2 3/4 to 3 per cent. The trade demand now registers an increase of about 130 lacs and it should also be observed that Government have obtained but Rs. 34 lacs of Treasury bills during the current week at rates higher than those of the previous issues. The following are the fixed deposit rates:—One month 3 1/4 per cent., two months 3 1/2 per cent., three months 4 per cent., four months 4 1/4 per cent. and six months 4 1/2 per cent.

The statement of the Imperial Bank of India as of 26th October shows an increase of Rs. 84.72 lacs in the cash balance of the bank now amounting to Rs. 18,37,77,000 as compared with Rs. 28.08 crores at this time last year. The percentage of cash to liabilities is 23.35, an increase of 0.30 per cent. over last week. Loans, Cash credits and Inland bills discounted have all increased by Rs. 177.76 lacs, Rs. 15.86 lacs and Rs. 3.22 lacs respectively. Government deposits are up by Rs. 190.35 lacs to Rs. 5.72 crores and Other deposits by Rs. 70.77 lacs to Rs. 71.96 crores. The bank rate still remains at 5 per cent.

Although the tone of the gilt-edged market was quiet a fair amount of trading for carry-overs was done in 3 1/2 per cent. paper. There was a fall in the price of paper to Rs. 73-6 influenced by monetary conditions here and to reports of continued sales by Calcutta in this scrip. 5 per cent. 1945-55 Loans receded to Rs. 105/11 1935 to Rs. 100/11 and 1933 to Rs. 101/8. 6 per cent. Bonds, 1930 and 1931 changed hands at Rs. 102/4 and Rs 103/6 and 1932 at Rs. 104/6. 6 1/2 per cent. Bombay Development Loan is quoted at Rs. 109/10. 4 per cent. 1960-70 Loan was unchanged at Rs. 85/2 and 1934-37 at Rs. 93/2. 4 1/2 per cent. 1934 Bonds kept unmoved at Rs. 97/7 and 1955-60 Loan at Rs. 94/3.

A press communique of the 30th October states that the total amounts tendered were Rs. 15,75,000 of 3 months' and Rs. 19,75,000 of 6 months' bills. Tenders for 3 months' bills at Rs. 98/14 and above aggregating Rs. 15,75,000 were accepted. Tenders for 6 months' bills at Rs. 97/8/ and above aggregating Rs. 18 lacs were accepted. Lower tenders were rejected. The total amount accepted was Rs. 33,75,000. The average rates of accepted tenders are Rs. 98/14/10 and Rs. 97/8/1 for 3 and 6 months' bills respectively. Tenders for Rs. 1 1/2 crores of 3 and 6 months' bills will be received on Tuesday, the 6th November and payment to be made on Friday, the 9th November 1928. The currency return as of 22nd October shows a slight decrease of Rs. 17.91 lacs in note circulation which now stands at Rs. 183.83 crores. Silver coins are down by Rs. 15.42 lacs to Rs. 103.24 crores and silver bullion under coinage by Rs. 16.30 lacs to Rs. 2.74 crores, the latter being offset by an increase of about Rs. 13.80 lacs in Securities in England to Rs. 5.74 crores. Gold coin and bullion remain unchanged at Rs. 29.76 crores. The metallic reserve ratio to circulation is 73.84 as against 73.93 a week ago.

It is reported that all tenders submitted in connection with the proposed Improvement Trust Loan of Rs. 20 lacs have been rejected as the rates were considered unfavourable.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling continues firm coincident with dearer money and sales by exporters. The acceptance by Government of a mere 5 1/4 per cent. of the tenders at the last bidding conducted to the generally bettered conditions. The enquiry for remittances is still unencouraging. Ready T. T. was available at 1/6-1/16, while buyers were scarce at 1/6-3/32. Forward rates are still steady at the following: November 1s. 6-1/16d., December-January 1s. 6-3/32d.; February 1s. 6-1/16d.; March 1s. 6-1/32d. and April 1s. 6d.

The speculative issues in connection with the yen have somewhat subsided and the present quotation for Bombay-Japan rate is 128 1/2.

The dollar sterling quotation was quiet at 4-7/8 dollars. French francs remained steady at 124.13, while the Belga and the Italian lira were unmoved at 34.89 and 92.60 respectively.

GOLD.

There is very little of importance to report in connection with gold this week. The market is still quiet and dull and ready has declined by 3 pies to Rs. 21/5/6 per tola. There is no alteration in the offtake which still stands at 8000 tolas a day and stocks on hand are slightly improved at 1 3/4 lacs tolas. A decline of about one anna has occurred in the price of ready sovereigns which are now quoted at Rs. 13/5/9 and Rs. 13/5/6 for delivery 26th November. In London the quotation for gold was virtually unchanged at 84s. 11 1/2d. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 21/5/9 and Rs. 21/5/6 for ready and Rs. 21/5/6, Rs. 21/5/3 for 29th October and 28th November settlements. The incoming mail is expected to bring £55,000 gold. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £125,000. The total imports during the week amounted to Rs. 21,32,445 in bar and coin. This week's shipment from London is expected to be £40,000 and from Durban £70,000 shipped on 22nd October.

SILVER.

This market has been relatively quiet with minor price fluctuations. Ready opened at Rs. 60/7, consistently declined to Rs. 59/14, and finally closed at Rs. 60. A fair volume of business was transacted largely in connection with carry-overs. Both America and China banks bought out on a limited scale. The offtake including that of settlement has improved to about 70 bars a day, while stocks on hand continue at the large figure of some 8200 bars excluding reported arrivals from Calcutta of about 500 bars. In Shanghai the rate for T.T. on London declined from 2s. 7-7/8d. to 2s. 7-5/8d. during the week. In London the highest and lowest rates were 26-13/16d. and 26-5/8d. for ready and 26-15/16d. and 26-11/16d. for forward. In our market the highest and lowest rates were Rs. 60/7 and Rs. 59/14 for ready and 1st November settlement and Rs. 60/11 and Rs. 60/2 for 1st December settlement. The incoming mail is expected to bring £146,500 silver. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £300,500. The total imports during the week amounted to 557 bars and Rs. 171,916 in coin. This week's shipment from London is expected to be £30,000 for Bombay and £439,000 for China, option Bombay.

SHARES.

Operations this week have relatively been dull and featureless with slight price movements. As considerable portion of the business was concerned with transferring of open commitments to the next settlement.

The following are the fluctuations in some of the principal cotton mill shares:—Bombay Dyeing Rs. 847/8—846/4; Century Rs. 401/4—397/8; Central India Rs. 507/8—508/12—503/12—505; Crescent Rs. 145—142/8; Fazulbhoy Rs. 791-4—785; Indian Bleaching Rs. 246/4—243/12; Indore Malwa Rs. 371/4—372/8; Kohinoor Rs. 208/12—210—208/12; New Great Rs. 247/8—240; Pearls Rs. 510—503/12; Simplex Rs. 85—75; and Swadeshi Rs. 470—466/4.

In the miscellaneous section conditions were quietly steady with limited turnover. Tata Iron & Steel Ordys. closed at Rs. 79/14 and Defds. at Rs. 282/8. Tata Hydros steadied from Rs. 1165 to Rs. 1187/8. Alcocks kept steady at Rs. 362/8. Bombay Burma Trading shares are quoted at Rs. 822/8 and Bombay Trams at Rs. 146/14 x.d. Bombay steam shares slightly receded from Rs. 280 to Rs. 277/8 and Scindias from Rs. 14/8 to Rs. 13/4. Cement shares continue steady, Bundis being quoted at Rs. 23-12 and Indian Cement at Rs. 385. Katni Ordys. were maintained at Rs. 277/8 and Defds. at Rs. 1,000. Among railway shares Tapti Valleys improved from Rs. 702/8 to Rs. 705. Other shares are unchanged.

Imperial Bank shares were on the upgrade, the closing quotation being Rs. 1497/8. Contributories closed at Rs. 375. Bank of India shares kept steady at Rs. 96/8 and those of the Central Banks at Rs. 24/12.

# BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS

### ENGAGEMENTS

**TO-DAY.**

The s.s. "Rajputana" with the homeward mails sails at 1 p.m.

**MONDAY, Nov. 5.**

B.A. Pass and B.Sc. Subsidary Examination Results, University Hall, 2 p.m.
Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

### CITY'S HEALTH.

The following statement shows the total mortality from 6 a.m. of Thursday to 6 a.m. of Friday:—

Small-pox attack nil, death nil; Cholera attack nil, death nil; Plague attack nil, death nil; Influenza attacks 4, death 1. Total mortality (Exclusive of the Still-born) 78. The total mortality this day last year was 63.

### RELIGIOUS DISCOURSES.

Swami Viswananda of Sri Ramakrishna Mission, Khar, will conduct a public class in English on Bhagawad Gita at Shyamji Ladha Building, Matunga (G. I. P.) to-day (Saturday), at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.).

The Swami will conduct a class in English on Bhagawat at the Ashram, Khar to-morrow, (Sunday), at 9 a.m. (S. T.).

### "POPPY DAY" FUND.

Further donations have been promised or received for the fund that is being raised in Bombay for the Ex-Services Association (Bombay Branch) and the Earl Haig Memorial Fund. The amount previously acknowledged was Rs. 1,851, with the further donations and assurance the Fund now stands at Rs. 2,392.

### DR. ARUNDALE'S LECTURES.

Dr. George S. Arundale, President-elect of the All-India Federation of Teachers' Association, which holds its fourth session in Bombay on the 4th, 5th and 6th instant, at the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Punblic Hall, arrives in Bombay to-day with his wife, Sreemati Rukhminidevi by the Madras Mail.

Apart from the programme of the Federation, Dr. Arundale will delivee four public lectures under the auspices of the Muslim Students' Union, the Youth Lodge Theosophical Society, the Bombay Students' Brotherhood and the Bombay Youth League on "The Cry of the Prophet", "The Significance of Krishnajee", "Wanted Greatness" and "The Spirit of Youth". The first three lectures will be held in the hall of the Blavatsky Lodge, French Bridge, and the last one at the Peoples' Jinnah Hall, Congress House, on the 9th, 10th, 13th and 15th instant, at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.), respectively.

### THE CAPITOL.

Jean Hersholt recognized as one of the greatest character geniuses of motion pictures, appears in "Jazz Mad" Universal's highly dramatic story of a music composer who fails to sell his symphony, for which he had come to United States from Germany. When he has decended to playing in a comedy jazz orchestra to earn a living, his daughter arranges to have his composition played by one of New York's famous orchestra. This revives his spirit and helps win back his former prestige as well as gaining his daughter's happiness. The dramatic scenes in the huge amphitheatre where the climax takes place are tensely thrilling. The Hollywood Bowl Symphony Orchestra and Alfred Hertz, famous conductor, took part in this sequence. Marion Nixon as the heroine and George Lewis as her lover also achieves an excellent portrayal. The supporting cast of players is unusually good and includes Torban Meyer, Roscoe Karns, Andrew Arbuckle, Charles Clary and Patrica Caron. The programme includes the latest Pathe Super Gazette and a two reel comedy.

### INTRODUCTION OF MUSICAL AMPLIFIER.

The management of the Capitol have the pleasure to announce that for the first time in the Cinema History of India. The "British Thompson Houston Super Musical Amplifier" will entertain the public during the intervals and before the commencement of the performances during the commencing week. So life like and realistic is the reproduction from this machine, that it would definitely appear as though the Artists who recorded the records are actually present. This machine not only astounced public opinion in England but the Musical Critic of the "London Times" described it as "Masterly and uncanny" for it represents the very latest development in electrical and acoustical Science.

Rangoon.—At the special sessions of the High Court, Mr. Justice Cunliffe presiding Gulam Rahaman, a saloon boy on the steamship Pegu, was convicted and sentenced to death on a charge of murdering Hoosein, a butler on the same steamer on the highseas, the Jury arriving at their verdict of guilty by eight to one. A. P.

# ARRIVALS BY ENGLISH MAIL.

"Chronicle" Photos.

**Prince Dhuleepsinhji, the famous cricketeer who has come to his home-land on a holiday jaunt.**

**Sir George Schuster, Indias new Finance Member who arrived by Friday's English mail steamer.**

**Mr. J. M. Lobo, the first Goan to pass the I. C. S. examination, who came to India to take up his appointment.**

## INDIA'S NEW FINANCE MEMBER

### SIR G. SCHUSTER ARRIVES IN BOMBAY

Sir George Schuster, the new Finance Member of the Government of India with Lady Schuster arrived in Bombay on Friday morning by the mail boat "Ranchi". They left Bombay for Delhi the same evening by the Peshawar Mail where they will be guests of His Excellency the Viceroy.

Sir George Schuster will assume charge of the Finance portfolio on the morning of November 4.

## ALL-INDIA TEACHERS' FEDERATION

### SESSION COMMENCES ON SUNDAY

The fourth session of the All-India Teachers' Federation will be held from the 4th to the 6th inst at the Cowasjee Jehangir Hall in Bombay. The Federation was inaugurated at Cawnpore in 1925 with the following aims:

(1). To study educational problems with special reference to Indian conditions; (2). To work for the adequate realisation of the educational needs of India; (3). To co-ordinate the working of the various teachers' associations in the country; (4). To safeguard and advance the interests of the teaching profession in India and to secure for it its legitimate place in national life; (5). To act as a vehicle of representation at International Teachers' Conferences.

There was a successful session of the Federation at Patna in 1926 and another at Calcutta in 1927. Mr. G. S. Arundale at one time Principal of the Central Hindu College, Benares, and an educationist of considerable experience of Eastern as well as Western conditions, has been elected President of the Conference which will be held this year in Bombay.

Special features of this year's session will be the large number of papers on educational subjects which will be read before the Conference, followed by a discussion in each case. Elementary and Adult Education, the Education of Defectives, Secondary and University Education are the sections into which the discussions have been grouped.

## KOHINOOR MILL WORKMEN "DOWN TOOLS"

### ALLEGED REDUCTION OF MEN THE CAUSE.

About 1600 operatives of the Kohinoor mill situate at Naigaum road struck work on Friday morning abruptly, and left the mill in a body. The men came to work as usual, but it was reported to them afterwards that about 200 spinners were reduced by the management under the standardisation scheme. The rumour spread like wild fire in other departments and the workmen left the mill without making any demonstration.

The operatives of Sir Dinshaw mill who had struck work the previous day under similar circumstances, resumed work on Friday, their leaders having persuaded them to go to work pending the result of the Enquiry Committee.

### A SWIMMING FATALITY

Geo-Denning and Douglas Roberts, two youngsters aged ten went out for a swim on Thursday morning in the sea at Mahim. After a few minutes they found themselves in a difficult position and could not stand before the surging waves. Their cries for help attracted the attention of one Babaji Luxmon who succeeded in dragging out Geo-Denning from the sea but Douglas Roberts was drowned. The coroner held an inquest on Friday morning touching the death of Roberts and the jury returned a verdict of accidental death.

## NO NEED FOR ALARM.

### BROADCASTING TO CONTINUE.

### I. B. COMPANY'S ASSURANCE TO THE PUBLIC

Under the caption "Ourselves" the following appears in the latest issue of the "Indian Radio Times," which is now edited by Mr. V. S. Rao:

In view of the public interest roused by the recent announcement of the resignation of some of the Officers of the Indian Broadcasting Company, we would like to reprint here the statement issued to the Press by Mr. R. M. Chinoy on behalf of the Company.

"The Board of Directors of the Indian Broadcasting Company desire to intimate to the public that the resignations tendered by the General Manager and the other officers of the Company will not in any way affect the work and programme of the Company. The Board desire to assure the public that the Company will continue as before and every effort will be made to make Broadcasting a success in India. They are at present making arrangements to carry on the work efficiently. The publication of the "Indian Radio Times" will also continue as hitherto and all persons holding licenses for Broadcast Receivers may rest assured that that the Company is in earnest in their endeavours to give satisfaction to the public."

This statement is as unequivocal as it is brief and we have no doubt that an assurance of the kind contained in this concise communique ought to allay any misgivings which the original announcement may have caused in the minds of wireless listeners or the Trade. Further, we are now in a position to assure the public that the Directors are taking immediate steps not only to carry on the Broadcasting service as it is at present, but to ensure its gradual progress in every direction.

### NO DISCRIMINATION.

Another aspect of the present situation which has attracted attention in some quarters is the trend of the leading article, "A Great Opportunity", in our last issue. Whatever may be the impression this article has given we would like to state definitely that the Company has not the slightest intention of either curtailing the European Programme or lowering their standard, nor is there any possibility of Europeans as such being eliminated from the staff. Every endeavour is being made to secure an efficient staff which will maintain the service at the present standard and we are confident that our efforts will be successful and that we will continue to enjoy the confidence of the public in the same measure as hitherto.

We hope to deal with the future of our activities in detail in our next issue.

## BOMBAY COUNCIL BYE ELECTION

### MR. CHOTTALAL SHROFF ELECTED

We understand from a Thana correspondent that Mr. Chottalal Shroff has been elected to the Bombay Council as a result of the bye-election recently held.

### INTER-COMMUNAL DINNER.

At a meeting of the Managing Committee of the Bombay Students' Brotherhood held on Wednesday evening, it was resolved to organise early in January next an inter-communal dinner open to all the members of the Brotherhood and a special Committee was appointed to take steps in the matter.

## PASSENGERS & T. R. ASSOCIATION

### ELECTION OF OFFICE BEARERS

The Annual General Meeting of the Passengers' and Traffic Relief Association was held at the Municipal Corporation Hall on Wednesday last. Mr. Meyer Nissim presiding when the following resolutions were passed:—

(1) That the Annual Reports and Audited Accounts for the years 1926-27 and 1927-28 ending 31st March 1928 be received and adopted.

(2) That Mr. Meyer Nassim, be elected President; Seth Lachmandasji Daga and Mr. L. R. Tairsee be elected as Vice-Presidents; and Mr. Jivraj G. Nensee and Khan Bahadur P. E. Ghamat as Honorary Joint Secretaries; Messrs. C. H. Soparwalla and Co. as Hon. Auditors and Messrs Kamdar and Co. as Hon. Solicitors. The following eight Members be elected to the Executive Committee for the current year, viz:—(1) Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta, (2) Rao Saheb Harjivan Walji; (3) Mr. Husseinbhoy A. Lalji. (4) Mr. Vithaldas D. Govindji (5) Mr. Jehangir B. Boman Behram; (6) Mr. Nanji Ladha; (7) Mr. Husseinbhoy Rahimtoola; (8) Rao Saheb Chunilal G. Munim.

(3) That the President Mr. Meyer Nissim, Vice-Presidents Messrs. Lakhmidas Rowjee Tairsee and Lachanmdas Daga the Hon. Joint Secretary, Jivraj G. Nensey and Khan Bahadur P. E. Ghamat, Hon. Auditors Messrs. Sopariwall & Co., Hon. Solicitors Messrs. Kamdar & Co., and the Legal Aid Society, be thanked for rendering help to the Association.

(4) That the Editors of the "Bombay Chronicle," the "Indian National Herald", the "Indian Daily Mail," the "Bombay Samachar," the "Sanj Vartman," the "Jame-Jamshed," the "Kaiser-i-Hind", the "Hindustan" and other newspapers which have rendered valuable help to support the cause of this Association be thanked.

## Latest Cotton Quotations.

(Through Cotton Telegraphic Information Service, 375, Hornby Road, Bombay).

**JANUARY.**

**NEW YORK.**

| | Nov. 2. |
|---|---|
| Previous Closing Rate | 19.32 |
| To-day's Openinf Rate | 19.33 |
| Difference | plus .01 |
| To-day's Closing Rate | 19.13 |
| Difference | —.19 |
| Broach Expectation | Rs. 348 |

**LIVERPOOL.**

| | |
|---|---|
| Previous Closing Rate | 10.06 |
| To-day's Openinf Rate | 10.02 |
| Difference | —.04 |
| To-day's Closing Rate | 9.98 |
| Difference | —.08 |

## LONDON SILVER MARKET

**CLOSING QUOTATIONS**
**(OUR SPECIAL SERVICE.)**

| | London, Nov. 2. |
|---|---|
| Silver Ready | 26 11 0 |
| Higher | 0 1 0 |
| Silver Forward | 26 13 0 |
| Higher | 0 2 0 |
| Tone of Market:—Steady. | |

**BOMBAY PRICES:**

| | Bombay, Nov. 2. |
|---|---|
| 1st Settlement | 60 3 0 |
| 2nd Settlement | 60 6 0 |

# Under the Clock

(BY "TWINPLEX.")

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1928.

Mr. Emerson Chief Secretary to the Government of the Punjab, who stood a fire of questions from a number of members from the Indian adjunct of the Simon Commission for five hours, is evidently a cautious, careful man. He has put in a good many years of service, but he told Sir Arthur Froom that "he never worried himself much about the working of the Government."

* * *

Mr. Emerson deserves to be appointed Lecturer Emeritus to the I. C. S. probationers in London on the Gentle Art of Knowing How To Mind Your Own Business. If the British tax-payer agrees to pay his salary, Indians should have no objection to the proposal.

* * *

"Do you think that in your opinion political advance would be justified?" Sir Zulfiqir Ali Khan asked Mr. Emerson. The reply was a very epitome of diplomatic reticence "I am not authorised to give any opinion on the question of policy" answered Mr. Emerson.

* * *

Not that the Chief Secretary was unwilling to provide information on a number of points. On the subject of files and procedure corruption and committees appointed by Government he was very communicative. Shrewd man, Mr. Emerson.

* * *

A correspondent asks me in B. F. B. style a few questions. He is incensed at the "Billingsgate" showered by the "Herald" on Sir Amberson Martin, the Bombay C. J., in a leading article in its issue of October 29.

* * *

He asks:

(1) Has the "Herald" taken complete leave of its senses?

(2) Is it decent journalism to indulge in gross vulgarity as is exemptified in the following sentence.

"It is ununderstandable that men who would not be recognised in the streets of London and are thrust into positions of dignity and responsibility in this country should be unaware of their own limitations but be blind to the merits of a people who have the misfortune to be under their domination."

* * *

News has come from Oberstein, Germany that a 215-Pound Amethyst is to be cut by the gem-cutting works in that town. I know of people who will dearly like to witness the operation and will not mind if a 215th portion of it flies off in their direction. They will be content to slip away a trifle of a chip into their pockets—just for a souvenir, of course.

* * *

"What do you think of his tennis?"

"Oh, I think he is singularly bad in his doubles and doubly bad in his singles."

## PRINCE DULEEPSINHJI IN BOMBAY.

### LIKELY TO PLAY IN QUADRANGULAR TOURNAMENT.

### FAVOURS SENDING OF INDIAN TEAMS ABROAD.

Prince Duleepsinhji, popularly known as "Tulip" in the English cricket circles and nephew to the world-famed cricketer Ranjitsinhji, arrived in Bombay from England on Friday morning by the P. and O. mail steamer "Ranchi".

"I am delighted to be back home after an absence of over 9 years. I left India when I was quite a boy", he told a "Chronicle" representative, who interviewed him on board the steamer.

Playing first for Cambridge and then for the County of Sussex, Duleepsinhji has proved his prowess as a great batsman, and the whole of the English Press has acclaimed him as the worthy successor of the great Ranjitsinhji.

Representatives of the Hindu Gymkhana and other local sporting institutions accorded a warm welcome to Duleepsinhji on his arrival on the mole. Mr. G. S. Trivedi garlanded the young and handsome cricketer on behalf of H. H. the Jamsaheb. Prominent among those who had come to receive him were Seth Lalji Naranji and Mr. Shantidas Askaran.

### PROBABLY PLAYING IN QUADRANGULAR CONTEST.

Although Duleepsinhji has not finally come to any decision, it is more than likely that he will play for the Hindus in the ensuing Quadrangular Cricket Tournament next month. Questioned in this connection he said: "I feel highly honoured for the invitation that has been extended to me to play for the Hindus in the Quadrangular. I very much wish I was able to accept it. But I have come to India primarily for a rest cure. Provided I get sufficient rest and sufficient practice, I would certainly be glad to play for the Hindus. But I cannot say anything definite at present."

Representatives of the Hindu Selection Committee waited on Duleepsinhji and pressed him to accept the invitation to play for the Hindus. They told him how eager the Indian public was to see him play and how disappointed they would be if he remained out of the Quadrangular contest. Duleepsinhji nearly acceded to their request by saying that it was very likely that he might play for them if by that time he had received sufficient practice.

It is also very likely that Duleepsinhji will play for the Hindu Gymkhana in a two-day fixture on the 28th and 29th of this month against the Bombay Gymkhana. He contradicted the statement that he had accepted an invitation to play for Kathiawar on Saturday and Sunday. "I no doubt received an invitation, but I was sorry to decline it. I am most anxious first to visit the place of my birth which I had left 9-1/2 years ago." He also contradicted that he would be playing for the Maharaja of Patiala's XI.

Questioned by our representative, Duleepsinhji expressed great delight at his having come back to India. "I spent a happy time in England for 9 years, and if I have as happy a time in India, I shall certainly feel at home in two places", he remarked.

### SEND INDIAN TEAMS ABROAD.

For raising the standard of Indian cricket, he was fully in favour of sending out Indian teams to foreign lands.

"Do you think India should send out teams to England at regular intervals?" asked our representative.

"It is a jolly good idea, no doubt. But the question is whether it would be possible to do so. Personally I am in favour of sending teams first to Australia, because the wicket there is not so treacherous as in England." Further he said, the English wicket was most unreliable and varied each day. Sometimes it was sticky, sometimes dry, sometimes slow and often times fast. In his opinion the English wicket would be more difficult to play for Indians than the Australian wicket. The climatic conditions in Australia were more stable.

"Do you favour the formation of an All-India Board to control the game of cricket in India?" was the next question.

### WANTED M. C. C. FOR INDIA.

"Of course I very much wish that an Indian M. C. C. was established. That would no doubt give impetus to the game and also raise its level. But the difficulty will be that of finance. Not knowing Indian conditions I cannot suggest anything in that direction."

Continuing, he said that so far as he could judge, cricket in England was very sound. Batting had improved a great deal after the war. But there was a lack of fast bowlers. "I very rarely meet fast bowlers and that is why when I meet one I get out", he remarked humorously.

He did not think that after the visit of the M. C. C. to India, Englishmen entertained any better or higher opinion about Indain cricket. The fact was that they never bothered about Indian cricket.

He thought the game of cricket was a good medium of establishing good relationship and understanding between one nation and another. He described it as "sportsman's game."

### WILL ENGLAND RETAIN THE ASHES?

"Will England retain the Ashes? Well I think they ought to. But as I said much depends on the English bowlers, and if they do well England should win Australia", he concluded.

Duleepsinhji left for Jamnagar on Friday night.

### BAND AT VICTORIA GARDENS.

The Band of the 2nd Bn. The Royal Warwickshire Regt. will play the following programme of music at the Victoria Gardens to-day (Saturday), at 5-30 p.m. (S. T.):—1. Grand March, Tannhauser, Wagner; 2. Overture, Light Cavalier, Suppe; 3. Three Dances, Henry VIII, Germany; 4. Selection, The Shaw Boat, Kern; 5. Selection, The Condoliers, Sullivan; 6. Cornet Solo, The Lost Chord, Sullivan; 7. Solorst Bana Sgt. L. Sherlack; 7. Selection, The Girl Friend, Youmans; 8. Humoresque, A Musicain Switch, Alford. Regimental Marches.

Rangoon.—Doctor Coggin Brown, Superintendent of the Geological Survey, has been taken the hospital with injuries to his head, said to have been caused by bottle thrown at him.—A. P.

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SOLDIERING IN INDIA: 1764-1787.—By W. C. Macpherson, Illus., Rs. 11-4.
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HISTORY OF INDIAN PHILOSOPHY: CREATIVE PERIOD.—By Belvalkar and Ranade, Rs. 15.
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## The Bombay Chronicle.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1928.


# PATRIOTISM AND EDUCATION.

The Bombay Presidency Secondary Teachers' Conference commenced on Thursday its fifth session in Bombay under the Presidentship of Mr. M. R. Jayakar. The Conference has been striving these five years to improve the deplorably defective system of secondary education in this Presidency. But it has not yet achieved the success it deserves. It has to fight against great odds, only partially stressed by Mr. K. B. Murzban, the Chairman of the Reception Committee and Mr. Jayakar. Mr. Murzban, a veteran educationist of Bombay, did not exaggerate when he suggested that secondary education in Bombay had been a victim of a curious kind of dyarchy, the dual control of the Government and the University. He graphically described the situation in his remark that the University had step-mothered secondary schools and Government had "dry-nursed" them. The University has recently made some amends by appointing a representative School Leaving Examination Board to conduct the School Leaving Examination. But it is not much that the Board can do unless it has adequate funds and more control over the secondary schools than through the S. L. Examination.

The most severe handicap of the secondary school is the all-pervading and paralysing official domination. The schools, in the words of Mr. Murzban, "are hedged about with so many rules and regulations and restrictions that, like poor Katharina, the Shrew, they know not which way to stand, to look, to speak," Mr. Jayakar frankly stated how he had to leave the teaching profession only because it was allowed little independence and initiative. Teachers are even now profoundly distrusted by the Education Department. No Headmaster is allowed to choose his own text books outside the sanctioned list. The public could not have forgotten the fact that a book on Mathematics was refused sanction for no other reason than that it contained an example referring to Swadeshi. Mr. Jayakar now cites the instance of an Inspector who visited the Aryan Education Society's School and gravely observed that the Bhagvat Gita was seditious. Mr. Jayakar rightly pleads for the teaching of patriotism. But, alas, patriotism is the one thing that the Department most dreads. We know of several teachers hounded out of aided schools because their patriotism led them to praise Indian leaders more than officials or the "Bande Mataram" more than the British National Anthem. Even now many schools are secretly forbidden to exhibit portraits of Mahatma Gandhi and other Indian patriots.

Serious as are the disabilities of teachers, much could be done to remove them if there were a sympathetic, capable and self-asserting Minister in charge of the Educational portfolio. But to a large extent this portfolio has been a pawn in the party game and as Mr. Jayakar vividly put it, has changed hands "as a nautch-girl". It is also a pity that the Education Minister has often leaned too heavily on the Director of Public Instruction; a part of the "Steel Frame". However, much could be done by bringing public opinion to bear on the Minister if the teachers throughout the Presidency could be organised properly in their Unions. So far, Mr. Murzban himself admits, the teachers have not asserted themselves. They can yet do so, if they established a network of active Unions, as far as possible free from official influence. In the teaching profession as in others, nothing is more effective than organisation and self-reliance. The Conference can do much in this direction if it has a permanent active executive, with several branches, to carry on work throughout the year.

### A PARTISAN INQUIRY.

Sir John Simon gave a sharp reminder to the Indian Wing of his Commission of the subversient and docile role he wishes them to play in the farce of a "Joint Free" inquiry when he told them during the examination of Mr. Emerson, Chief Secretary to the Government of the Punjab: "We are not here to hold an inquest on the acts of the local Government or local Legislatures. We must restrict our inquiry to those points which could throw light on the constitutional problem." If the Indian adjuncts to the Commission have any self-respect, they should promptly protest against this novel interpretation of the scope of the Statutory Commission's labours and resign forthwith from a field of research where their presence is to be tolerated only if they do not ask inconvenient questions. The point which Chaudhri Choturam desired to elucidate was thoroughly relevant to the "constitutional problem". He wanted to know from Mr. Emerson whether it was a fact that a Minister could not censure even a Provincial Civil Service Officer without concurrence of the Governor. Sir Hari Singh Gour has been asking similar searching questions regarding the working of Dyarchy and the efficiency of the I.C.S. but he finds himself pulled up by Sir John Simon and is "estopped" from exercising his legitimate duties. But it is evidently permissible for members of the Commission, as was the case in Poona, to put witnesses leading questions about the inefficiency of Ministers, the incapacity of Indians and the growth of communalism, and not to shorten rambling replies when they deal with "inefficiency" of Indian officers, with intercommunal bickerings, and demands for separate electorates. Sir John Simon does not consider this holding an inquest over the Indian national aspirations. He chokes off an inquiry only when it is likely to prove uncomfortable for the bureaucracy. Lala Lajpat Rai said in his speech at Lahore on Wednesday that the Commission's only object was to declare to the whole world the shortcomings of the Indian people. The biassed and partisan proceedings of the Commission amply bear out Lalaji's contention.

### THE CONTRAST.

It will be recalled that the plea of leaders of Indian political opinion that the Reserve Bank, which the Government of India sought to establish, should be adequately controlled by the Indian Legislature, was scorned at by the official bloc in the Assembly and by its apologists in the Anglo-Indian Press. The National Government in China has proceeded on the very lines Indian political leaders insisted on adopting, in regard to the control of currency and financial resources of the country. It has constituted a Central Bank of China. This is not to be a commercial enterprise but a national institution and it is to be supervised direct by the Nationalist Government: in other words, the people's voice will be dominant in controlling the institution. Had India a national, democratic government, it would be free to follow the same course.

# HIGH COST OF LITIGATION.

## CAUSES AND REMEDIES.

(BY "PERSEVERENCE")

Last month I was pleased to read articles on the above subject which has been the bone of contention for many years but vested interests seem to have succeeded in keeping their monopoly intact at great public loss. It is a cause for great gratification to note that even the younger members of the Bar are beginning to feel that this question of great public importance should be agitated openly and fearlessly so that redress may be had. The object of my trespassing on your hospitality is to answer the articles by one who describes himself as "Another Grand Master." The 'nom-de-plume' is no doubt amusing and one cannot resist the curiosity of enquiring whether the writer is really a "Grand Master" of the Bar or one sailing under the shadow of a "grand master". However that may be, it is clear from what is written that he has tried his best to prop up a very weak case on behalf of the "grand masters" of the Bar.

**THE TWO COUNSEL RULE.**

The weakest part of the case is, naturally dealt with by him last as is usual with the legal profession. The weakness lies in the fact that under the present rules of the Bar they compel a litigant to brief two Counsel,—a compulsion which does not obtain elsewhere not at least in the English Bar, whose precedents we are supposed to follow. As if that was not enough imposition on the public purse, the rule goes further and says that the junior brief should not be marked with a fee which is less than two guineas of that marked on the senior's brief. This rule which is described correctly by Mr. Tarapore, the Barrister, (Junior), as a cleverly devised rule, makes it compulsory for an attorney to brief two leaders instead of one leader and one junior. This briefing of two leaders does not at all conduce to public benefit because (1) it means unnecessarily higher fee paid to the second man and (2) as two leaders of almost equal standing are briefed, it becomes very convenient for them to so arrange that one can keep away and pocket all fees, while the other conducts the case. Thus in spite of paying two sets of "heavy fees", the litigant obtains the services of only one Counsel. If this compulsion of briefing two leaders, indirectly brought into existence by the present inequitable rule for which there is no precedent either in Calcutta or London, is removed the attorney as well as the client will have the choice of selecting the second man (1) at a much lower price, and (2) at the same time be certain of obtaining his services, both at the trial, as well as prior to the trial in connection with junior work, which a junior with ample leisure alone can do. Thus the jumble of words of your contributor the "grand master" which lay down that "it is a rule, one could imagine, which is in keeping with the traditions of the Bar whose aim has always been never to encroach upon the self respect of any individual member thereof or to permit anything which may be, ever in the slightest manner, derogatory to his dignity" have practically no meaning. In all Long Causes the minimum fee has been already fixed at 4 guineas and thus the Bar has laid down its own standard as to what amount it considers should be the minimum which a Counsel should accept without endangering his "dignity".

**NO HARDSHIP.**

The next argument that "if two Counsel be not engaged, the Judges would be greatly inconvenienced by the only one Counsel briefed being engaged in a part-heard matter in another Court, and thereby not being able to come in" can be easily answered by the present experience of suits under the value of Rs. 5,000/-. A rule has been promulgated by the late Chief Justice Sir Norman McLeod and which has been in force for some years, under which a litigant is not compelled to engage more than one Counsel in a Long Cause under the value of Rs. 5,000/-. As a result only one Counsel is briefed in almost all Long Causes under that value and we have never heard up to this date of any inconvenience suffered through the absence of another Counsel. On the contrary, when one Counsel is engaged it has been found that he so arranges his board that he is always present and if he finds that he cannot be present he always returns his brief in time so that another Counsel may be prepared for the cause.

**ARE TWO COUNSEL JUSTIFIED?**

If two Counsel in a Long Cause are ever to be justified it can only be justified on the ground of the complicated nature of the suit and the heavy stake involved. This justification can only be maintained on the ground that in such a suit the responsibility being great and the work heavy, the leader must have the assistance of a Junior Counsel. This principle has been accepted by the Bar Council of England as reported in the Solicitors' Journal of 1918, where it has been laid down that if two Counsel are burdensome to the lay client in suits where the substance is not such as to justify their retention, they should not be forced on the public. Again the presence of the two Counsel, one a leader drawing a leader's fee, would certainly reduce the cost of litigation and at the same time raise the standard of efficient conduct of the case.

**RULES OF THE BAR.**

The other argument that the Junior Bar in England and Calcutta is a strong Bar and that in Bombay we have no junior Bar at all, which Mr. Tarapore has correctly put forward if feebly contradicted by the "Grand Master". It is hardly necessary to give any argument in support of this fact because every member of the Bar, as well as every one outside the Bar, who has any knowledge of the three Bars concerned would be prepared to verify the fact that the stuff gown and K. C. system as it

(Contanued on page 13.)

# Notes of the Day.

**Half Hearted.**

The recommendations made by the Committee of the Central Housing Board of the Government of South Africa which investigated the sanitary and housing conditions of Indian quarters in Durban and its environs are an half-hearted attempt to remedy a growing evil. Land values in Durban are high enough to prevent the poorer classes of Indians from enjoying the benefit of the chief recommendation, which looks well on paper **The Committee proposes to throw** open for sale, without restriction of race, certain municipal lands inside the borough of Durban, but it is not likely that such lands can be acquired by Indians, unless rich Indian merchants form syndicates and buy them for the establishment on them of Indian housing colonies. The only effective way to help the large mass of Indians in Durban is by advancing Government loans. The Committee recommends that this should be done through "local authorities." Local authorities in Natal are notoriously hostile to Indians and the lot of "small freeholders in congested Indian settlements" will, we are afraid, remain as sad as before if they have to depend on the mercy of the Durban Town Council. The Committee's recommendations do not fortunately suggest segregation, but in practice it will be insisted upon by the Town Council, unless the Indians are on their guard from now.

**Difficult Task.**

A task of extraordinary complexity and difficulty lies at present before the German Government. The Coalition Cabinet which now holds the reins of power in that country is between the devil and the deep sea. On the one side are all the Nationalists, distrustful of the Stresemann policy of reaching patiently an understanding with France over the Rhineland and Reparation problems, on the other side are the Social Democrats who have a strong influence in the Cabinet but are conscious that the Communists are slowly but surely outstripping them in their hold over the industrial population. Now that the Iron and Steel magnates have refused to accept the wages award recommended by a joint committee of masters and men in the iron and allied industries and have declared a lock-out, the Communists are sure to make capital out of the impasse and the Social Democratic group in the Reichstag will have to put strong pressure on the Government to intervene and not to allow the industrial warfare to continue. But is the Government strong enough to intervene?

**Dominion Status and Independence.**

Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar, addressing a public meeting in Bombay on Thursday, rightly claimed that those who demand Dominion Status should not misrepresent workers for Independence. The same measure of fairness may be shown to those Congressmen who, while accepting Independence as their goal, demand Dominion Status only as the next immediate step towards the goal. It is not fair to describe them as being disposed to shirk fight, to whittle down the Congress goal or to swell the wave of moderatism. As regards Mr. Iyengar's change of views, it may be noted that his view in favour of Dominion Status as an acceptable minimum was expressed in his Swaraj Constitution published some time after the Madras Congress and his being relieved of his Presidentship of the Congress, and that view was not repudiated by him till he left for Europe. He is certainly free to change his views any day, but he need not run down those who are not quite so quick in their changes.

**Practically the Same.**

The change in question is not after all so great as it is made out to be. Lala Lajpat Rai said recently in a Press statement: "I maintain that the Self-governing Dominions of the British Commonwealth do enjoy Independence to the same extent that Great Britain herself does." Commenting on this very sentence, the "Indian National Herald" says: "We have no doubt that they do. The only difficulty is that India is not a Dominion." Certainly India is not now a Dominion, but demands the status of a Dominion, which, it is admitted, is as free as England. If she is offered anything less than that status, then will be the right time for the Independence Party to insist on full Dominion Status or Independence. We daresay that was the view of Mr. Satyamurti when, in an interview to a representative of the "Hindu" in August, some time after the publication of the Nehru Report, he said: "I have no objection in accepting Dominion Status as a result of a settlement between the British Government and the people of India. I accept it because the Committee (Nehru Committee) quoted with approval the definition of such status at the Imperial Conference of 1926. I have no objection to India remaining of her own free will an autonomous unit within the British Commonwealth of Nations equal in status to Great Britain and the Dominions." What has happened during the last few weeks to justify Mr. Satyamurti's change of front?

**Indian Merchants' Journal.**

The "Quarterly Journal" of the Indian Merchants' Chamber is always rich in its contents but the current number of the Journal is of special topical interest. Prof. D. R. Gadgil contributes a searching analysis of the Bardoli dispute. Those who have appreciated the writer's series of articles recently published in our columns will find in this brief analysis a useful resume of the main issues involved in the problem, which has now just entered upon a new phase. The Match industry figures prominently in his number. To a brief review of the Tariff Board's Report on the subject and the Government of India's resolution thereon is added an illuminating symposium of views of three prominent businessmen of Bombay who are themselves owners of match factories in the Presidency. Under the title "Comments and Criticism" are to be found some snappy comments on why Great Britain follows one kind of protection policy for herself and a different one in India. In the Editorial Notes—which, curiously enough are said to represent the personal views of the Editor—Mr. J. K. Mehta, the Editor, critically reviews the main business wants of the quarter, such as the Loan Operations of the Government of India, labour unrest, the pernicious propaganda by foreign vested interests against Mr. Haji's Coastal Reservation Bill and protection to the Oil and Match industries. The Journal should interest not only businessmen but all serious students of Indian economics.

**Handsome Is That Handsome Does.**

Apropos of the article published in our columns on Monday last reviewing a few features of the mill strike, a correspondent writes:—

"The suggestion for bestowing a few kudos to the police for extraordinary services rendered during the last six months is neither novel nor unprecedented. The case of the general lightning strike that took place in London in May, 1926, ought to come readily to the mind. The police who had their hands full, in keeping things together and preserving the peace, were not forgotten and a sum of thirty-six lakhs of rupees was raised by public subscription to be distributed to the force. Now that's something for us to it read, mark and digest, especially for our mill-owners whose properties received day and night protection. It is up to them to make a move in the matter. I believe the Turf Club pays the police a duty allowance for attendance on race days and a guard allowance for taking the cash to the office after the day's sport is over and if the Turf Club can pay, why shouldn't the mill-owners do likewise. Handsome is that handsome does."

# RELICS OF FEUDALISM IN PUNJAB

## How Communities are played against each other under Reforms

## LAND AND VOTES

## Mockery of local Self- Government in Land of Five Rivers

LAHORE, Nov. 2.

To enable the Muslim members to say their Friday prayers the Simon Conference met at 10 in the morning. Mr. Miles Irving, Reforms Officer and Nawab Muzafar Hussein Election Commissioner appeared before the Conference. Sir J. Simon said that the examination of the witnesses would be confined to the statistical information concerning the composition of the Punjab Council, the constitution of the electorates, franchise qualifications etc. Questions of controversial character regarding the future composition of the Council electorates etc. should be reserved for the occasion when non-official witnesses will appear.

Sir J. Simon elicited that out of 71 elected seats in the Punjab Council 64 members were returned by ordinary constituencies and seven members by special constituencies. Out of the 71 ordinarily distribution of seats worked out at 21 seats for Hindus 34 seats for Muslims and 13 seats for the sikhs while three seats were returned by Commerce Industry and University constituencies. There were 8 nominated seats of which two were held by Europeans and Anglo-Indians, one by Indian Christian, two by Hindus, two by Muslims and one by Sikh.

RETIRED SOLDIERS AS VOTERS.

The Muslim formed 55 per cent of the population and 44 per cent of the voters while the Hindus formed 33-1|2 per cent of the population and 32 per cent of the voters and Sikhs 11 per cent of the population and 24 per cent of the voters. A large number of Sikhs exercised votes as retired soldiers.

Sir J. Simon: "Are you prepared, Mr. Miles Irving, to deal with questions relating to the proposals and suggestions for alteration of the existing representation?"

Mr. Miles Irving: "I do not think, sir, that the Punjab Government have expressed any opinion and I am not authorised to express any opinion on which opinion is not expressed in the memorandum submitted to the Conference."

Sir J. Simon: "We shall then ask those questions of the un-official witnesses who will be appearing before us."

Mr. Irving next explained that out of eight nominated seats under the Rules one seat was reserved for the Anglo-Indian community, one seat for Europeans one for the soldier class, one for Labour and one for the Indian Christians while three were filled to represent other interests. Out of the eight nominated seats two were held by European and Anglo-Indian, two by Muslims of whom one represented Labour, two Hindus of whom one represented the soldier class and one Indian Christian and one Sikh.

SIR JOHN PAUSES TO VISUALISE.

Sir J. Simon: "Let me try and get a correct picture. Out of the 71 elected seats leaving out of count the representatives of Commerce, University and Industries it would ordinarily be, 21 Hindus, 34 Muslims and 13 Sikhs. Is it correct?"

Mr. Miles Irving: "Yes".

Sir John Simon then elicited that out of the total population of 20-1|2 millions in the Punjab, the adult population would be only 10-1|2 millions. Out of this over 700,000 were enfranchised under the Reforms. Out of the 700,000 only 97,000 represented voters in the special constituencies while the remaining over 600,000 voted in the ordinary constituencies.

The franchise consisted in Urban constituencies of the ownership of immoveable property valued at Rs. 4,000 but not assessed to the land revenue and the payment of income-tax and the payment of rent of the value of Rs. 96 and in rural constituencies of the payment of land revenue of Rs. 25. There was no vote conferred on the tenants.

WHY TENANTS WERE NOT ENFRANCHISED.

In this connection Mr. Irving explained that a Committee of 18 non-officials comprising members of pre-Reformed Council went into the question of the enfranchisement of the tenants. The Committee which consisted mostly of landlords was of opinion that enfranchisement of the tenants would lead to violent disturbance of rural economic and agricultural conditions.

Sir J. Simon: "It is not surprising that landlord should have held that tenants should not be enfranchised."

In England tenancy is simple. It runs from year to year. It is not clear from the memorandum why the Punjab Government think that if franchise were extended in the rural area it would result in doubting the number of voters.

Continuing Mr. Irving said that for purpose of classifying area for electoral purpose towns with population of 10,000 were included in urban constituencies while with less population they were included in rural constituencies. It was an arbitrary division but they had to draw line between the town and country somewhere.

TOWN MOUSE & COUNTRY MOUSE.

Sir J. Simon: "It is a controversy which has never died as to where the town begins and the country ends since the country mouse and the town mouse argued about it."

Sir J. Simon: What about the "depressed" classes? "They are classified as Hindus, Muslims or Christians. We have no separate entry for them."

Capt. Sikander Hayatkhan: Have landlords represented the interests of the tenants? "I cannot say". There is a vast difference in the relations between landlords and tenants in different parts of the province.

Continuing, Mr. Irving said that to his knowledge there were no peasant proprietors amongst the members of the Council.

Raja Narendranath here drew attention of Sir Simon to the fact that certain statement regarding the composition of the Punjab Council which appeared in one of early memorandums submitted to the Punjab Committee did not appear in the final memorandum of that Government.

Mr. Irving said that the passage in question may be considered as withdrawn. Mr. Irving sought to explain the withdrawal when Sir J. Simon intervening said, "Once a thing is dead, I am for burying it."

NO "DEPRESSED" CLASSES IN PUNJAB.

Mr. Irving then explained that the "Depressed" class was a vague term in the Punjab. There was no "Depressed" class in the sense in which it was used in Madras or Bombay.

Dr. Narang: Are Zemindar members mostly Muslim?

Mr. Irving: A section of the Rural Party also comprises Zemindars.

Dr. Narang: May I refer you to your own memorandum in which it is said the term "Rural Party or interest" may be taken to connote Muslims while the "Urban interests and party" may be taken to connote Hindus?

Mr. Irving: I am sure the head of the Rural Party will himself admit that the majority of his followers are Muslims.

Dr. Narang: They are the most organised party?

Mr. Irving: In the first Council the Muslims were an organised party.

Sir J. Simon: Dr. Narang, if you accept the description in the Government memorandum as correct then we can rely on it instead of asking the witness?

Mr. Irving: I have been only a casual visitor to the Council. I would suggest that the statements made in the memorandum may be referred to as it has been prepared in consultation with all parties.

Sir J. Simon: Is it, Dr. Narang, your suggestion that the Muslim Minister had the co-operation of the organised Muslim Party?

Dr. Narang: Yes.

A RELIC OF FEUDALISM.

Dr. Narang: Is it a fact fact that even if persons want to qualify themselves to vote by purchasing land, they cannot do so?

To Sir J. Simon Dr. Narang explained that under the Land Alienation Act none who is not a member of the notified agricultural tribes can purchase land from any member of the notified agricultural tribe. Thus even if any tenant wanted to qualify himself by purchasing land he could not do so.

Sir J. Simon: I do not know if people want to buy lands only to acquire vote.

Continuing, Dr. Narang explained that as a relic of the Feudal system landlords in villages were supposed to own the whole village. He had certain privileges and one of the privileges was to refuse permission to any one to

(Continued on pgae 10.)

## DON'T BESMEAR INDIA'S FAIR NAME

### ADVICE TO INDIANS ABROAD

### MRS. NAIDU'S RECEPTION IN PARIS

(From Our Correspondent.)
(BY MAIL.)

PARIS, Oct. 10.

This afternoon a reception was given to Mrs. Sarojini Naidu by the Indian Students Association in France at Hotel Lutetia where many distinguished Frenchmen were present, including professors journalists and other public men.

Replying to the greetings of welcome, Mrs. Naidu said that she was there not as a speaker but as a friend who wants only to have a talk in confidence with her own countrymen and women.

DOESN'T DOLE OUT "GOOD" ADVICE

She said that she was very popular with the young generation of India, because she was not in the habit of giving "good" advice to them. She said that the young generation of to-day needed no advice, and she was quite confident that their energy, enthusiasm and broad outlook would help them to choose the right path.

Continuing, she dwelt on the object of her visit to America and said that she had been sent by her countrymen and women to interpret Indian culture and civilisation to the New World.

There she would speak in a way worthy of the ambassador of Indian culture and ideals.

In concluding she made an eloquent appeal to all Indians abroad to remember that each of them represents all that is lofty and sublime in Indian culture and any slight shortcoming on their part may blacken the fair name of India.

The reception terminated with the song of "Bande Mataram".

## AUSTRALIAN STRIKERS ATTACK 'BLACK' LEGS

### POLICE OPEN FIRE

### 4 WORKERS WOUNDED IN THE AFFRAY

LONDON, Nov. 2.

Melbourne—The police intervened when 2000 Trade Unionists threatened to attack the volunteers at Port Melbourne. The mob ignored a volley fired over their heads and advanced with stones, whereupon the police opened fire wounding three. The tug conveying volunteers to their work was fired at from the riverside, at Williamstown.—Reuter.

FOUR WORKERS WOUNDED

Four Trade Unionists were wounded in to-day's firing, one being seriously wounded. The mounted police and foot police used batons freely and quickly cleared the ier.

A strong Trade Union picket lined the roads leading to the docks, intimidated drivers and prevented the delivery of cargoes to the ships. Over 100 policemen, recently sent to the country, have been recalled.—Reuter.

# HEAR THE OTHER SIDE.

## "People's Representatives Kept on Doormat."

## "NEW LEADER" ON BUTLER COMMITTEE

LONDON, Nov. 1.

The "New Leader" in an editorial on the proceedings of the Butler Committee says that there is the grave danger of the Princes winning behind the scenes, while their peoples' representatives are kept outside on the doormat. It declares that it is our duty to tell the Princes: "Not a vestige of more power, not another rupee until you have carried out the treaty obligations which is all the peoples' representatives ask." The paper trusts that when Parliament meets there will be an insistent demand that the Committee should hear the other side.

COMMITTEE'S PROGRESS.

The Butler Committee, which the Maharao of Cutch attended for the first time to-day, is approaching the end of the second volume of Sir Leslie Scott's explanations. The remainder will probably be completed in two or three sittings. The Committee adjourned till 5th November.—Reuter.

## ONCE MORE MARTYRED IN INDIA'S CAUSE

### SATYAMURTHI'S WIRE TO LALAJI

Mr. S. Satyamurthi has sent the following telegram to Lala Lajpat Rai: "Punjab once more martyred at the alter of India's freedom. The cowardly assault on you and other leaders is an outrage on India's national honour. The only answer is complete National Independence."—A. P.

## LABOUR SWEEPS THE BOARD

### RESULT OF ENGLISH MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS

LONDON, Nov. 2.

The latest returns of the Municipal election results in the provinces show the position to be as follows:

| | Gains | Losses |
|---|---|---|
| Labour | 126 | 19 |
| Conservatives | 15 | 76 |
| Liberals | 13 | 28 |
| Independents | 10 | 41 |

—Reuter.

## LABOUR LEADERS JUBILANT

LONDON, Nov. 2.

Labour leaders interviewed by Reuter were jubilant at Labour's Municipal election successes. Mr. Ramsay MacDonald says that it is a very certain indication as to how the tide is flowing Mr. Snowden drew attention to the special importance of the results in view of the nearness of the general election. Mr. Clynes expressed an opinion that there is no mistaking the significance of the results followink Labour's Parliamentary victories in nearly all industrial centres. Mr. J. H. Thomas says it is inevitable forerunner of Labour's determination to govern.—Reuter.

# IN MAYO'S HOMELAND!

## Gutter Gates opened to Fling Mud at rivals to President's Chair

## "DIRTIEST CAMPAIGN" SAYS A SENATOR

LONDON, Nov. 2.

The "dirtiest campaign in the history of the nation" is the description of Senator Glass (Virginia) of the presidential campaign in which personalities and bigotries have been conspicuous. A number of lies circulated by irresponsible agents of both parties seems to be never ending.

Governor Smith has been obliged to answer publicly whispered charges that he is a drunkard and a subservient tool of the Catholic Church, and Mr. Hoover has been accused of being pro-British which is a heinous crime in the eyes of the Irish and German elements and he has had to get the United States Treasury to confirm that he is not an income-tax defaulter, as some of his opponents asserted.

CHIEF ISSUE.

Meanwhile Republican orators insist that neither prohibition nor the religious question is the issue of the campaign and that the chief factor that will sway votes is the prosperity of America under the Republican Regime.

Governor Smith addressing foreign pressmen emphatically denied the Republican charge that he favoured an unlimited flow of immigrants. He explained that he did not mind whether people were able to read and write if they came to the United States, reared up children and sent them to State schools and were willing to take the oath of allegiance to the constitution. Such men were just as good American citizens as those that came from the long unbroken line of New England ancestry that came over in the "May Flower."—Reuter.

# A. I. C. C. MEETS AT DELHI TO-DAY

## Swaraj Constitution under Searchlight

## MR. S. IYENGAR TO LEAD OPPOSITION TO NEHRU REPORT

NEW DELHI, Nov. 2.

A forecast is now available of the probable discussions at the meetings of the All-India Congress Committee which commence here to-morrow at Dr. Ansari's residence. Dr. Ansari returned from his tour in Sukkur and Hyderabad only this morning. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru arrived here to-day.

A preliminary meeting of those who favour Independence as the goal of India will be held when the Constitution of Independence for India League and its future programme would be outlined but further deliberations will take place when Srinivasa Iyengar and others interested in this movement within the Congress will be present to participate in the deliberations.

100 MEMBERS EXPECTED TO ATTEND.

Mr. S. Srinivasa Iyengar, Pandit Motilal Nehru, Dr. Annie Besant and other prominent leaders are arriving here tomorrow morning. Altogether not more than 100 out of 350 members of the All-India Congress Committee are expected to attend the meeting.

The session commences to-morrow afternoon but the Working Committee would before that have met and decided the official business to be discussed by the All-India Congress Committee.

As usual there will be election dispute to be decided. The dispute this time comes from the Central Provinces. There are 20 items on the agenda of the Conference.

SUPPORT TO NEHRU REPORT.

At the outset the Committee will have to consider the report of the Committee appointed at Madras to revise the Constitution of the Congress. Of course the main discussion will be round the decisions of the All-Parties' Conference arrived at Lucknow. So far there appears to be a fair measure of support to the general principles embodied in the Constitution and although no doubt opposition will be mostly in respect of communal portion of the Nehru Report it is significant to learn that no resolution has been given notice of till this morning by any member for a change. This however does not mean that there will be no motions for it is open to any member by way of amendments to seek to alter the Constitution in any form during the discussions.

Another aspect where the Lucknow decisions will be assailed will be regarding the form of Government, whether the goal should be Dominion Status as decided at Lucknow or Independence as is urged by a section of Congressmen. In this connection Mr. Satyamurthi, evidently with the tacit support of Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar, has tabled series of resolutions urging that the goal of Congress should not be lower than Independence although for the sake of agreement with other political parties in India Dominion Status might be a suitable weapon.

Another form which the opposition to Nehru Report will assume will be by way of describing it as "a gesture of welcome" to the Simon Commission and therefore it should be rejected. This stands in the name of Mr. C. S. Ranga Iyer M.L.A., who became member of the All-India Congress Committee only a few days ago from his new Congress constituency in South India, he having discarded that in the United Provinces.

Other resolutions of interest are many. Mr. R. Gandhi from Burma will urge the convening of a Round Table Conference consisting of the All-Parties' Conference Committee, Indian Princes and representatives of the subjects of the Indian States to decide the future form of the Government of India as a whole. But there is very little chance of this finding an acceptance in view of the general attitude of the Indian Princes about the Nehru Report.

The meeting will also consider the application from the London branch of the Congress (recently formed) for affiliation with Congress. This is no doubt a formal matter, but at the same time it is doubtful if steps would be taken to revive the newspaper "India" in London as recommended in various quarters.

TO FIGHT IMPERIALISM.

The Committee will have before it the invitation from the League against Imperialism which is holding its second Conference next year in Paris. It will be remembered that Pandit Jawaharlal represented the Congress at the last Conference of the League. The invitation, it is understood, will be accepted and a representative will be chosen.

Among motions of ordinary interest will be one by Mr. Pattabhi Seetharamayya (Masulipatam) who will urge the Congress to start a research section within the Congress and select half a dozen paid scholars to carry on research work in various problems.—A. P.

## SURAT HINDU SABHA LEADER ARRESTED

### RELEASED ON BAIL

SURAT, Nov. 2.

Khan Saheb Dara D. Kothawala, Deputy Superintendent of Police, to-day arrested Dr. M. M. Raiji President, local Hindu Sabha, and Kanchanlal Choonilal, editor of "Deshi Bandhu", a local daily, on the charge of creating ill-feeling between the two communities of His Majesty's subjects under Section 153 A. I. P. Code and released them on a personal bond of Rs. 2,000 and a bail of the like amount each.—A. P.

## M. C. C. IN AUSTRALIA

### PILE UP 248 RUNS FOR THREE WICKETS

LONDON, Nov. 2.

In the match between Victoria and the M. C. C., Victoria's first innings closed for 164. Woodfull made 67 (not out) and Larwood took seven wickets for 51 runs. At the close M. C. C. had made 248 for three wickets on their first innings Jardine scored 104, Hobbs 51 and Hendren 50 (not out).—Reuter's Special.

## AIR SERVICE BETWEEN ENGLAND AND EAST AFRICA

LONDON, Nov. 2.

For the purpose of trying the possibilities of a regular air service between England and East Africa 22 seater Imperial Airway Company's aeroplane will leave London in January for Nairobi return fare for which will be £660. The return fare for London-Cairo journey will be £300.—Reuter.

## CHURCH V. STATE IN FRANCE

### HARD LINES FOR MR. HERRIOT

LONDON, Nov. 2.

Paris.—Despite strenuous official efforts to redraft article 71 of the budget M. Herriot has not been able to approve of any revised versions submitted. The Cabinet continues its efforts to-day but another obstacle ahead is the meeting of the Radical Congress at Angers during the weekend, which must endorse any eventual change in M. Herriot's attitude.—Reuter.

## POLLING RESULTS OF 30 CITIES

LONDON Nov. 2.

London polled yesterday in the miniature general election which occurs every three years to decide the condition of twenty-eight borough councils. Results in many cases were received after midnight but votes in others will not be counted until to-day. Hitherto Labour Socialists have won a small number of seats at the expense of the municipal reformers generally representing the Conservative Liberal alliance.

Polling also took place over three hundred cities and boroughs in England and Wales where one third of the Municipal council is elected every year. Here Labour won much more substantially than in London, the latest figure, showing gains and losses as follows: Labour 119 and eighteen, Conservatives and Liberals 24 and 95 Independents ten and 40.—Reuter.

# JAPANESE COMPETITION NOT DIFFICULT TO MEET

## A Mill Agent's Admission to N. M. Joshi

## STRIKE COMMITTEE'S 18 POINTS

## Millowner's Representative declines to supply detailed Information

Mr. D. F. Batlivala representing Nowroji Wadia and Sons, mill agents, was the first witness examined by the Bombay Mill Strike Enquiry Comittee on Friday when the Committee resumed its sitting at the Secretariat. Replying to the Chairman, the witness said he had got 33 years' experience of mill industry and he knew all its branches. In Wadia Mills they had made reduction in various charges since the report of the Tariff Board. Coal, Stores, official establishment, Municipal taxes, agents' Commission Insurance and consideration given to salesmen were the principal items of expenditure in regard to which retrenchment was effected. Charges had been considerably reduced since 1923 till 1927. It was, moreover, owing to their efforts that the duty on mill stores was completely removed.

JAPANESE COMPETITION, NOT A BIG OBSTACLE.

Examined by N. M. Joshi, the witness admitted that the conditions prevailing in his mills could not be exactly typical of those prevailing in other mills. His mills were strong mills making profits. Few years back the capital in the mills was doubled by giving shareholders a bonus share for every ordinary share. They had got a reserve of Rs. 3 crores and they were fully covered. In the opinion of the witness it was not very difficult to compete with Japanese mills. Asked to compare the wages in his mills with those provided in the standardisation scheme the witness stated that on spinning side wages were the same but on weaving side the mills would get 12 per cent or thereabouts. That would mean a wage-cut to that extent.

Mr. N. M. Joshi:—Is it absolutely necessary that your mills should have an office in the Fort? What difference would it make if the office was removed to the mill area?

The witness:—I want my office in the Fort which is a business centre.

The witness refused to give details of office expenditure and the company's profits because he protested that those things were private matters and nobody else's concerns.

Then followed the discussion of the points on which Mr. Joshi had invited information from the mill-owners' representatives regarding balance sheets of all the mills in Bombay so that the Committee would be in a position to compare these balance sheets and find out whether the labour cost in a mill making profits was in any way higher than the labour cost in a mill incurring losses. If it was proved, Mr. Joshi argued, that labour cost did not vary materially then there would be no justification for a wage cut. Mill-owners' representatives would not promise the production of balance sheets as they thought it would involve great labour and considerable loss of time.

Mr. B. S. Kamat, in order to save the time of the Committee suggested that they should call for statements of four representative mills making profits and four mills making losses. That would serve their purpose pretty well.

Mr. Joshi replied that they had yet to find which mills were making losses and they could not do so until they had perused the balance sheets of all 85 mills.

STRIKE COMMITTEE'S 18 POINTS

Following are the 18 points on which information was demanded by the Strike Committee's representatives from the mill-owners' Association.

1. Balance Sheets with profit and loss accounts of each mill. 2. Wages of each mill for different sections. 3. Figures for production of yarn and cloth according to counts. 4. The rates of commission paid to selling agents. 5. Shop expenses for cloth and yarn. 6. Purchase of cotton and the amounts of brokerage and mukadamage. 7. Head office charges. 8. Expenses of the head office including rent, total amount of salaries and motor charges. 9. Overhead charges. 10. Mill stores. 11. The quantity of cotton used during the year and its value. 12. The cost of production of cloth and yarn. 13. Interest and insurance charges. 14. The efficiency in different departments for different counts. 15. Percentage of waste in blow room, card room and frame. 16. The cost of size mixing per pound of size. 17. The technical qualifications of directors, superintendents, managers, departmental officers and their assistants. 18. Articles of association of all mill companies.

DECISION OF THE COMMITTEE.

The Committee, having regard to various considerations such as the grounds already covered by the Tariff Board Report, the statistics and other information available from the Labour Office and the Terms of Reference to it, are of opinion that it would unjustifiably extend the scope of the enquiry contemplated by the Terms of Reference to have detailed enquiry for each mill in Bombay upon all the heads on which it is sought to make the Millowners' Association furnish detailed statistics. Therefore, the request for statistics under Heads 4 to 11 and 15 to 17 was disallowed.

As regards No. 1, we think that balance sheets should be furnished as requested for the three years 1925, 1926 and 1927.

With regard to Head 2, the wages of each mill, we think that the Millowners' Association can reasonably be requested to furnish this information not for the whole of each of these three years but for one month in each half year of these three years We propose these two months should be January and July and that a tabular statement for each mill should be drawn up on the lines proposed with any notes that each particular mill may wish to add to explain any figures etc. We also think that the Millowners' Association should furnish the information required as regards each mill for these three years on the same lines, that is to say, for the months of January and July 1925, 1926 and 1927 under Head 3 but we modify the words "and value realised by sale" by substituting the words "and rates at which each kind was sold during those months."

As regards 12 and 13, these were dropped in view of the information being supplied under Heads 2 and 3.

Under Head 18, we also ask the Millowners' Association to supply the Articles of Association of all Mill Companies in Bombay.

Head 14 is allowed.

The Committee then adjurned till Tuesday next.


## COTTON MARKET

35 & 103 Rs. Fluctuations

**TO KNOW THE FUTURE RESULT** purchase **PROFESSOR SHAH'S SPECIAL COTTON FORECAST.**

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Till April May 1929 Charge.. | 125 |
| Weekly Cotton Forecast Charge.. | 10 |
| Monthly Cotton Forecast Charge. | 30 |

**FLUCTUATIONS** in **DEFEEED SHARES** 150 to 200 Rs. Special Forecast Charge **Rs. 500 WHOLE LIFE HISTORY** is predicted by examining **PALM.**

Special accommodation for Ladies visiting hours from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 6 to 8 p.m. (S. T.), Kalbadevi Road opp. Grain and Seeds Brokers' Association (Alshi's Patia) on 2nd floor, Bombay, No. 2.

N. B.—Loans given on Estates, etc., by moderate interest. Only owners should apply:—

**PROFESSOR SHAH. PALMIST.**

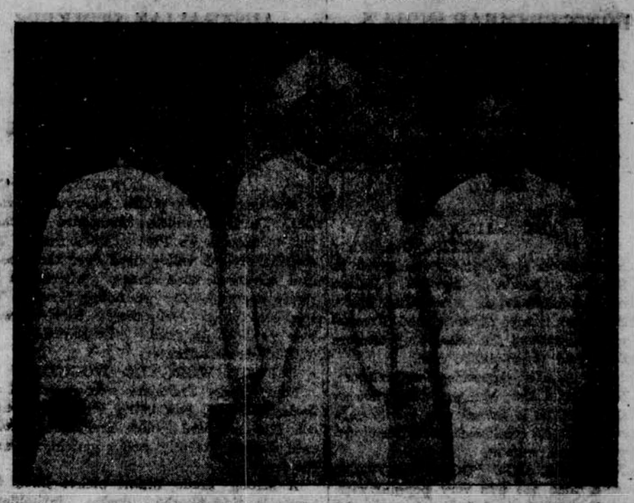

## PUDUKKOTTA'S NEW RAJA

### CLAIMS OF RAJAGOPALA TONDAIMAN RECOGNIZED

NEW DELHI, Nov. 1.

With the approval of the Secretary of State, the Government of India have selected Rajagopala Tondaiman to succeed to the Pudukkottai Gadi. He is a minor and belongs to a branch of the Tondaiman family.—A. P.

## RAILWAY RATES COMMITTEE.



"Chronicle" Photo.

**The members of the Railway Rates Committee which is sitting in Bombay. From left to right:—Sir Purshottam das Thakurdas, the Hon. Sir N. Sarma and Mr. Sparke.**

## STEP-MOTHERLY ATTITUDE OF UNIVERSITY

### DRY-NURSING BY GOVERNMENT

### MR. MARZBAN'S ADDRESS AT TEACHERS' CONFERENCE

The following are extracts from the address delivered by Mr. K. B. Marzban, Chairman of the Reception Committee of the Bombay Presidency Secondary Teachers' Conference, which began its first session on Thursday, in Bombay:—

It is with a certain sense of responsibility that I assert that secondary education has on the whole much improved in the last forty years. This may appear to some people to be an astounding statement to make, but few will question the truth of the statement, if they bear in mind the marked improvement in the teaching staff indicated by the fact that whereas forty years ago hardly any school had a single graduate on its staff, at present there is not a single school that has not several graduate teachers. It is no longer correct to say that it is chiefly men who are unfit for any other profession that become teachers. Our teachers as a class are quite qualified for their work and well equipped for it. The profession may not be sufficiently remunerative, but the respect, the prestige, and the social position attached to it go far towards inducing good and willing men to adopt it.

MUCH ROOM FOR IMPROVEMENT.

Having vindicated the secondary schools of to-day, I hasten to admit that they are not quite what they shou be, that the progress made by them is not so great as might be expected, and that there is still much room for improvement. And for this state of affairs three bodies were responsible—the University, the Educational Department, and we ourselves as a class. Thanks to the supreme indifference of the first, the step-motherly concern of the second, and the profound apathy of the third, all originality has been emptied out of secondary schools, and this is the one outstanding reason why they are not so good as we might wish.

UNIVERSITY'S STEP-MOTHERING.

The University all along step-mothered secondary schools. It never took any real interest in them upto a very recent time. It practically left them to take care of themselves. It was only when the much-maligned School Leaving Examination Board was constituted that teachers felt that they had come into their own. It was then that they began to have a real voice in the framing of the courses and syllabuses, in the selection of text-books prescribed for the Matriculation Examination, and in the inspection and affiliation of schools. It was then that headmasters and head-mistresses, nay assistant masters also, began to be appointed examiners. The very fact that a sedool-master has been twice elected Chairman of the Board has been taken as a compliment to the fraternity to which he belongs.

GOVERNMENT'S DRY-NURSING.

If the University has step-mothered secondary schoo's, the Educational Department has dry-nursed them. They are hedged about with so many rules and regulations and restrictions that, like poor Katharine the Shrew, they "know not which way to stand, to look, to speak." Even head-masters of a very long standing, men of acknowledged abiltiy and experience, and of proved loyalty are not thought fit to select text books for their own schools. I once suggested that every school might be allowed to select its own text-books, a list of which might be submitted to the Educational Inspector every year and that the officer might be authorized to disallow any book that was proscribed by the Department or that he thought, on good grounds, to be undesirable or objectionable. Even this suggestion was not accepted on the ground that the present regulation permitting the use of only such books as are sanctioned by the Department caused no inconvenience, for a school might submit any book for sanction. I, however, submit that it is not the inconvenience or delay that causes annoyance and irritation but the slight and indignity implied. The text-book question has now passed into a great grievance. It is a policy like this, I must say, that tends to level down good schools instead of levelling up bad ones.

By the bye, it appears that this financial stringency is a malady that has seized the Educational Department of Government more than any other Department. As it bids fair to be eternal, as Government despair of being able to raise the money necessary for educational purposes, they should act on the suggestion which has been made that they should raise a large loan to meet the demands of education. At any rate the Government that pleads financial stringency in every occasion should not treat with cold indifference the financial stringency of aided secondary schools. They should accept the principle that after all the really best condition is the one in which the ideal meets the practicable.

TEACHERS' APATHY.

If the University has step-mothered secondary schools, and if the Educational Department has dry-nursed them, we secondary teachers as a class have done very little. We have never asserted ourselves. We have never made our voice heard. We have never striven to secure a little scope for originality. We have never made it a grievance that we have not been given a free field. Very few of us have struck out new and original lines and worked them up. We have tamely submitted to the insistence on a cast-iron uniformity. We have taken no combined action to make an impress of our ability and experience on the shaping of educational policies and methods.

Take, for example, that question of questions—the question of the medium of instruction. I will not express my own views on the subject, because they will after all be the views of one more individual and will but serve to swell the volume of the controversy without bringing us any nearer the solution of the problem. Though the controversy appears to be never-ending, I presume to say that to me the solution seems to be very easy. Every school should ask for a free hand in the selection of the medium of instruction for itself and thus every school shou'd be left to work out its own salvation in its own way. A free hand and a fair trial for a few years will convince one of the two schools of thought that it is wrong—a result which no amount of discussion and consideration, based on sentiment or practicability, will achieve.

## ADVANCE TURKEY.

### ADOPTION OF LATIN CHARACTERS THROUGHOUT COUNTRY.

LONDON, Nov. 1.

Angora.—The National Assembly unanimously passed a law providing for the adoption of Latin characters all over the country. It provides that from December next all newspapers and publications must be printed in Latin characters. From January 1929, all Government departments, institutions, societies and banks must use new characters and from June 1930 only Latin characters must be used throughout Turkey.—Reuter.

## RELICS OF FEUDALISM IN PUNJAB

(Continued from page 9.)

own land. Thus no person who is not a landlord could live in the village except by sufferance of landlord.

In reference to the statement by the Punjab Government that the Sikhs voted with the Hindus on communal questions Mr. Choudhri Choturam elicited that the Sikhs being predominantly agricultural they had their economic interests in common with the Muslims and voted with them on many matters.

Pressed to give an example of the case in which the Sikhs voted with the Hindus on communal question Mr. Irving said he could not give any instance offhand.

Mr. M. C. Raja: What is the population of the "Depressed" Classes?

Mr. Irving: It is difficult to say. According to the census of 1911 they were over 2,000,000.

Mr. M. C. Raja: They must be more now?

Mr. Irving: Social customs are rapidly changing.

Mr. M. C. Raja: Whom do you regard as a "Depressed" class?

Mr. Irving: It is defined for the census purpose as a class from whose hands higher classes will not take food or if touched by whom food becomes unacceptable to high class Hindus.

MR. RAJA WITH BEGGING BOWL.

Mr. M. C. Raja: My point is that though we are more than two million we have no representation in the Punjab Council.

Sir J. Simon: I see that point.

Dr. Narang: Is it a fact that a resolution moved by a Hindu in the Punjab Council that roads, schools, etc., should be thrown open to "Depressed" classes was defeated by the combination of Muslim and the Government votes?

Mr. Irving: I cannot say.

Sir J. Simon: I shall not take it as a fact which has not been established. Dr. Narang has only made a suggestion that it is in the course of his question.

Reassembling after lunch the examination of Mr. Miles Irving was continued. Raja Narendranath asked whether under the present conditions the tenants being mostly illiterate, were not under control of the Zamindars.

Mr. Irving: I am not prepared to say that they are under such control.

Sir J. Simon: Does the Land Alienation Act prevent certain section to become tenants?—"No."

Sir Zulfikar: Does Non-Muslim Minister depend on the Muslim votes in the Council?—"The position of the voting strength in the Council depends upon the composition of the various parties".

Sir Zulfikar: Was there a move for the organisation of a central party and it was led by a Non-Muslim member?"

Sir Zulfikar: In the absence of any non-confidence motion against Non-Muslim member and no difficulty in the formation of a Central Party can it be taken that there was no adverse effect of separate representation?—"I cannot prophesy anything nor can I say anything in matter on behalf of the Government"

Sir J. Simon: The larger question of communal representation will be considered hereafter.—Free Press.

## MOCKERY OF LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT

### OFFICIAL CHAIRMEN THE RULE

Mr J. G. Beazley, Secretary, Transferred Department, examined first by Mr. Cadogan said that in the Punjab Deputy Commissioners acted as Chairman of District Boards excepting in two cases. Government had ascertained that the general desire of the Boards was to have an official as the Chairman excepting three municipalities in the province which had non-official chairman.

Dr. Narang informed the witness that as a result of communal representation in the district boards representation of Muslims had considerably increased to the detriment of those of Hindus. He asked why communal representation was not introduced in municipalities also.

Mr. Beazley replied that the change was made by the first Minister. (Dr. Narang: Sir Fazali Hussain). But to suggest that it was done to benefit the Muslims only was entirely incrrect.

Mr. Beazley agreed with Mr. Ujjal Singh that there were some districts in the Punjab where there was no Sikh population.

Mr. Roberts pointed out a passage in the Government of India's publication where it was laid down that if any attempt was made to differentiate between foreign and indigenous articles for taxation, it would not be possible for the Central Government to carry out their treaties relating to International commerce. Yet, he said, Lahore and other municipalities in the Punjab had for terminal tax purposes discriminated foreign and indigenous articles.

Witness replied that the differentiation was for the purpose of dividing the commodities into valuable and less valuable classes.

Replying to Sir Zulfiqar Ali Khan Mr Beazley said there were in isolated cases complaints against mixed election to municipalities—A. P.

## RESURGENT AFGHANISTAN

### NO OPPOSITION TO NEW ERA

### AMANULLAH THE EMBODIMENT OF PROGRESS

NEW DELHI, Nov. 1.

Syed Qasim Khan who is proceeding to Rome to replace the Afghan Minister there, gave in a farewell interview some interesting points relating to the new movement in Afghanistan which he declared had succeeded beyond a shadow of doubt. He referred to the personality of the monarch who was deeply interested in political and industrial progress of the country. He said: "I can claim without fear of contradiction that there is hardly any opposition to the new era of reforms in Afghanistan. The political development of Afghanistan is inseparably connected with the development of Parliamentary institutions. I claim that Afghanistan has already a Parliamentary system of Government.—A. P.

## FIRST-AID FOR FOOTBALLERS

### BY A DOCTOR

Withstanding all that may be said to the contrary. It must be admitted that the game as played in the United States does seem to necessitate a duplicate set of players for such game and an ambulance ready on the spot.

In this country, however really serious accidents are practically unknown, although of course, minor accidents are of frequent occurrence.

At most first-class professional matches, and at many service games a doctor is present on the ground to deal with these small mishaps, and there is a very good reason for this precaution. Some of the injuries, if not attended to properly at once, may become chronic and partially crippling.

An hour or even half an hour's delay may change a trivial accident into a serious one.

USEFUL HINTS.

But as only a very few clubs can afford the services of a doctor on the ground, a few practical hints on first-aid may not be out of place. First of all a club should have a small and inexpensive outfit of surgical requisites.

To deal with a skin abrasion is a comparatively simple matter. Cleanse the wound throughly with clean water (which is usually available), apply iodine to kill the germs then cover with a piece of lint and bandage

A sprained ankle is a different matter. The ligaments around the ankle are stretched or even ton, and no weight should be put on the foot. Apply a figure of eight bandage firmly and evenly over the ankle and a little way up the calf. On the arrival home, a doctor should be called in as proper treatment makes all the difference between a quick and slow recovery.

HEAD INJURIES.

In a strenuous game it is not an uncommon thing for a player to be "knocked out" for a few seconds or even longer. Then he comes round and continues to play. This he should not do. These "knock-outs" are often slight concussions of the brain and the player should go home and rest. If he continues to play loss of nerve, to some extent, may result.

A dislocated knee is probably the most serious injury that commonly befalls a footballer, and unless properly attended to may put an end to his football altogether.

The player should be carried to the dressing room and laid on his back. A swelling will often be seen or felt on the inner side of the knee, and it is safe to manipulate this by gentle pressure while someone holds the ankle and keeps the knee bent and turned a little inwards.

The displaced cartilage usually slips back into place, and the knee can then be straightened. Apply a wide bandage firmly over the knee, and the player sho then be carried home, where he should ceive the attention of a medical man.

A few days' rest may save the situat Neglect or delay are fatal to the chances of complete recovery.

At Rugby a broken collar-bone is not uncommon. The arm droops and is useless. Carry the player to the nearest shelter, place him flat on his back and bandage the arm to the chest till an ambulance or doctor arrives.

With a broken rib, gently remove the shirt and apply your widest bandages around the chest firmly several times to keep the broan rib at rest, and so prevents more damage.

London results show that Municipal Reformers have gained one seat and lost thirty four while Labour has gained thirtyone and rest one.—Reuter.

The death has occurred of Mr. A. M. Bridgstocke, formerly Accountant General Burma.—Reuter.

Baghdad.—The Third Battalion, 5th Mahratta Light Infantry, left Baghdad last night and will return to India. No Imperial troops other than Air Force and Assyrian levies are now left in Iraq.—Reuter.

# INDIANISATION OF SERVICES AT SNAIL'S PACE

## Simon Show at Lahore

Mr. Emerson, the Punjab Government witness, giving evidence on Thursday before the Simon Commission in answer to Sir Zulfikar Ali Khan's question whether dyarchy was successful owing to the personal factor in the Punjab said:—Yes. I would like to make clear what I have taken for granted. I must be said to be largely due to the personality and ability of the Governors of the province that dyarchy has worked smoothly.

NOT AUTHORIZED TO GIVE OPINION.

"Do you think that in your opinion political advance would be justified?"—I am not authorised to give any opinion on the question of policy.

NEVER BOTHERED ABOUT GOVERNMENT.

Replying to questions by Sir Arthur Froom Mr. Emerson declined to express any opinion on dyarchy as a political system.

Sir A. Froom: What is your personal view as to the smoothness of the working of the Reforms in last three years as compared with first four?—"I have only three years' knowledge of the working of the Reforms. Before I was Deputy Commissioner and never worried myself much about working of the Government." (Laughter.)

SEPARATION OF FUNCTIONS.

On the Conference reassembling after lunch, the Simon Conference examined Mr. Emerson in regard to the separation of Judicial and Executive functions and public services.

Replying to Chandri Zafarullah, Mr. Emerson admitted that in one case which came before the High Court a subordinate magistrate admitted having consulted the District Magistrate. There was also another case in which one magistrate called the Public Prosecutor to his Chamber and spoke about the necessity of working up a particular case. In reference to the latter case Mr. Emerson said that the matter was still 'sub judice' in the department. He would only say that as a matter of principle any magistrate who spoke, in the manner alleged, to the Public Prosecutor, violated he principle of law. He would not say anything about the facts of that case itself.

In reply to Sir J. Simon, Dr. Narang promised to supply to Sir J. Simon with a copy of the High Court judgment in that case.

Mr. Emerson denied that there was any rule that the District Superintendents of Police should regard themselves under orders of the District Magistrate.

Chaudhri Zafarullah elicited the fact that Colonel Noyles was a retired Sessions Judge and informed the Conference that Col. Noyles had submitted a note to the Commission on this question. Chaudhri Zafarullah elicited the fact that in the case of the land revenue assessment there was no appeal to the judiciary, and that assessment was made by the executive act only. That similarly in all cases in which differences arose between Government and the occupiers of the lands granted in cala areas the executive authority was the final Court of Appeal, and there was no right of judicial appeal.

Sir J. Simon pointed out that it was so because Government had laid down those conditions.

DIFFERENCES IN RATES.

Dr. Gokulchand elicited the fact that therewas difference in the rate charged to agriculturists and shop-keepers in Sarghoda District.

Dr. Narang maintained that where an agriculturist was charged rupee one a non-agriculturist was charged Rs. 25.

Mr. Emerson did not admit the accuracy of the figures, but said it was true that there was difference in the rates charged to agriculturists and non-agriculturists. He was not there to defend or justify the policy.

Captain Sikandar Hayatkhan: Is it not a fact that a Committee recommended the separation of judicial and executive functions, and your Government accepted the principle of it?

Mr. Emerson: I would like to make the position of Government clear. In 1923 the Committee which consisted of one High Court Judge, two officials and six un-officials, was appointed to report on the question of the separation of executive and judicial functions. The Committee made a report recommending certain changes, but they did not involve, in the opinion of Government, a complete separation of judicial and executive functions. The Committee reognised that the duty of the magistrate did not begin and end with the trial of cases and that he had to maintain peace. The Committee accepted the principle that certain preventive powers must be retained by executive officers. They, therefore, recommended that Deputy Commissioners should have power of placing men on the register of "bad characters." The Committee should have the power of placing men on the register of bad characters. The Committee also recognised that District Magistrates should have certain powers in regard to property, disputes over which are likely to lead to breach of peace.

AN EXPENSIVE SCHEME.

The Committee also laid stress on the fact that the executive authority being responsible for the maintenance of law and order must exercise certain control over magistrates of the district. The chief recommendation of the Committee was that for purposes of trial magistrates should be under control of senior sub-judges and that whenever the Deputy Commissioner required their services for the maintenance of law and order magistrates should place themselves under them. Government considered the scheme which in their opinion failed to effect the separation of judicial and executive functions. They considered the scheme was expensive that the Committee had underestimated the financial cost and decided not to take any action as immediately after, the province was menaced by one movement or another, which threatened law and order. There was the Non-co-operation movement, there was the Akali movement and till recently there were communal troubles.

OPEN MIND ON THE QUESTION.

Continuing Mr. Emerson said the position of Government is that they are prepared to examine carefully and sympathetically any scheme which while not undermining the maintenance of law and order provides for the separation of judicial and executive functions, while at the same time its cost is not prohibitive; as either to be beyond scope of provincial finances or to result in the starvation of nation-building departments is not calculated to prevent effective prevention and detection of ordinary crime and not undermine the ability of executive officers to discharge their responsibility for the maintenance of law and order. The Government of the Punjab had open mind on the question and they were prepared to consider any scheme which satisfied their condition.

Major Attlee next examined witness on the question of services. Mr. Emerson said that in Transferred Departments recruitments from all-India services had stopped. Their places were filled with members of the superior provincial service or members of the provincial service. Delay in the organisation of the superior provincial service was due to delay in classification rules being framed by the Secretary of State. There was also the difficulty in framing rules for services. There was a conference of all provinces in Delhi last year, when it was found that the difficulty was common to all provinces.

RAPID INDIANISATION.

Continuing witness said that there was rapid Indianisation of services in the Punjab. Recruitment to all-India services was regulated by the Government of India who bore in mind the Lee Commission percentage. He could not therefore say whether the Lee percentage has been worked out. In 1921 out of 100 members of the Civil Service, 96 were European and four were Indians. In 1928 the proportion was 78 Europeans and 22 Indians. In 1921 there were 92 Europeans and eight Indians. In 1928 there were about 80 Europeans and 20 Indians. In both the cases Indians included Anglo-Indians or Statutory Indians. In addition to this there were a number of provincial service officers who were Indians and holding what was called listed appointments or appointments reserved for all-India services. In the Punjab the provincial service comprised or 240 officers who were Indians. In 1921 there were 136 Civil servants in the Punjab. In 1928 their number was reduced to 106. This was due to the retirement of senior men and short recruitment after.

CO-OPERATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Raja Narendranath elicited the fact that in the co-operative department Government had laid down that 85 p.c. of appointments should go to members of rural communities. Raja Narendranath: Does this not infringe the rule that there should not be preponderance of any one community in any department?

Mr. Emerson: The view of the co-operative officers is that members of the rural communities would be in sympathy with the needs of rural population in the sphere of the co-operative department.

EVIDENCE OF MR. CHARLES STEED

Mr. Charles Stead, Inspector-General of Police, Punjab, appeared before the Conference.

Replying to Sir J. Simon, Mr. Stead said he entered the police service in 1898. He was Deputy Inspector-General in 1925 and Inspector-General since February 1928. The police force in the Punjab comprised of 22,000 men which worked out at one policemen for the population of 1000 men. Total population of the Punjab was twenty and a half millions, and the area was 92,000 spare miles. There were three police ranges in charge of the C. I. D. Out of 109 officers of an all-India cadre 88 were Europeans and 22 were Indians including the Statutory Natives. Under the Lee scheme fifty per cent. of the Indian police service should be Indianised by 2? years, which would be about 1949. In the Punjab the entire force knew the use of arms. This was due to the fact that when the British took over the Punjab they took ten to twelve Sikhs regiments which constituted the original police force.

Sir Simon: Will you tell us frankly to what extent communal tension affects your force?

Mr. Stead: Almost negligible.

Sir J. Simon: In your opinion policemen can be counted upon to do their duty without being deflected by communal considerations?

Mr. Stead: Yes. In Sopathy the police force of eleven Hindus and ten Muslims opened fire on Hindus. That is case in which the police did their duty undeflected by communal consideration.

Sir J. Simon: You argue from it that there is no difference in willingness between Hindus and Muslims to do what they think their duty is.

Mr. Stead: Yes.

Sir J. Simon: I would like to get your meaning clearly. Granting that communal tension exists, does it affect your recruitment or your force?

Mr. Stead: No. It does not. Hindus would not be enlisted freely till recently but it was because of the lower pay. I experience now no difficulty.

Continuing Mr. Stead said there was corruption prevailent in the police force. It only affected lower ranks. At the same time he could say he had in his force there was large body of men on whose probity he could absolutely depend. There were statics of cases of corruptions which were compiled every year. They could be furnished by Mr. Emerson. Corruption was due to some extent because taking of bribes was a widely prevailent habit of the people.

Sir J. Simon: Police service can be either regarded opportunity or as career? How do they regard it?

Mr. Stead: I must admit to many of the rank and file it is possibly more an opportunity than career. We deal firmly with all cases that are brought to our notice.—Free Press.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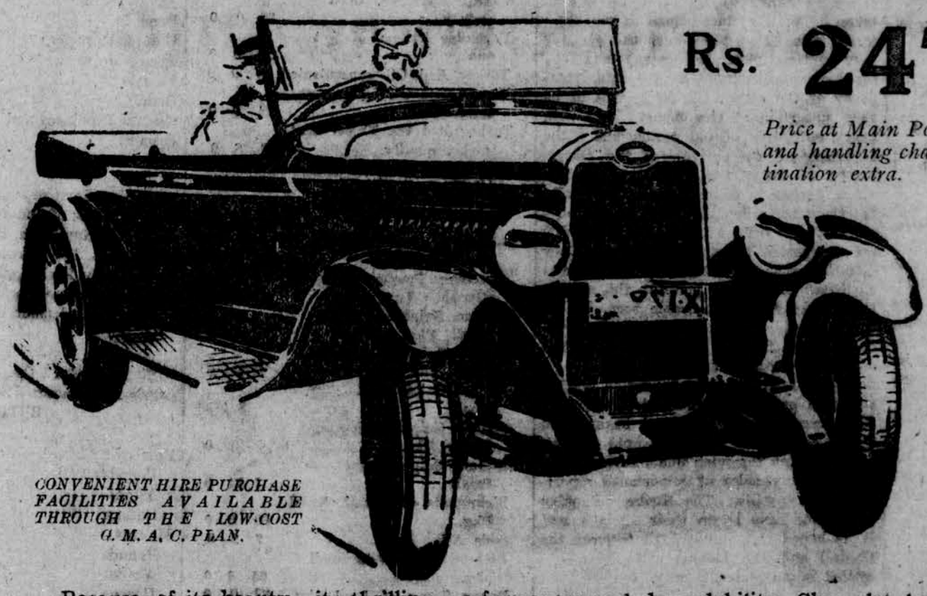

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## RAILWAY RATES FOR INDIAN MEDICINES

### COMPLAINT OF ALEMBIC WORKS

### RAILWAY ADVISORY COMMITTEE OPENS INQUIRY

The Railway Rates Advisory Committee consisting of Sir B. Narasimha Sarma (President) Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas and Mr. H. C. Sparke opened enquiry in the Town Hall on Friday into the complaints of the Alembic Chemical Works, Ld. against the East Indian, G. I. P. B. B. and C. I. M. and S. M. and North-Western Railway regarding the rates for Ayurvedic medicine. Mr. M. P. Amin and Mr. T. G. Aravamutham Counsel, instructed by Messrs. Amin and Co. Solicitors, appeared for the applicants while the railway companies concerned had sent their representatives to place their case before the Committee.

GRIEVANCES RE. HIGH RATES.

The complaint of the Alembic Chemical Works Ld. was that a rate of 1.04 pies per maund per mile—the rate charged by most railways—was unreasonable in itself and they contended that a reasonable rate would be a maximum of .333 pie per maund per mile if carried at Owner's risk and that a higher rate of .42 pie per maund per mile when the consignor insists on booking the goods at the risk of the railway. They further contended that they had no objection to medicines manufactured outside India being charged at 1.04 pies per maund per mile and were anxious to secure the rate of .42 pie per maund per mile at Railway Risk, that is .333 pie per maund per mile at Owner's Risk for medicines manufactured in India. They urged that the Industrial Alcohol was charged at unreasonably high rates of .83 per maund per mile at Railway Risk and .62 pie per maund per mile at owner's risk. A reasonable rate they said would be .250 pie per maund per mile. For spirits, also they suggested the same rate. They further contended that there was no difference between Industrial Alcohol and rectified spirits and submitted that a reasonable rate would be .250 pie per maund per mile.

REPLY OF RAILWAY COMPANIES.

In reply to these complaints the railway companies coecrned submitted generally that no case had been made out by the applicants for a reduction in rates and that they charged the same rates for medicines manufactured in India as well as outside India.

One of the companies added that the proposed to reduction in rates for medicines of Indian manufacture was tantamount to a claim for the imposition of protective duties in favour of Indian goods. Such a claim came within the purview of the Tariff Board and not the Railways.


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## GENERAL RAIN IN MALABAR

### WEATHER CONTINUES DRY.

POONA, Nov. 2.

There has been nearly general rain in Malabar and local rain in Southeast Madras and Upper Burma, while a few falls have occurred in Lower Burma, Bengal and North Madras Coast. Elsewhere the weather continues dry.

Chief amounts of rain are: Port Blair one inch, Mergui and Tavoy half, Bhamo and Cherrapunji quarter, Coonoor and Trivandrum two, Calient one and a half, Kodaikanal and Pamban three-quarters, Madura and Cuddalore half, and Negapatam and Gopalpur quarter..

Forecast:—Increase in southeast Madras.—A. P.

## BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT

Bombay Nov. 2.

General Remarks:—There has been nearly general rain in Malabar, and local rain in southeast Madras, while a few falls have occurred in the north Madras Coast. Elsewhere weather continues dry. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded in the Madras Presidency, Mysore and the south Bombay Deccan, and practically clear elsewhere. The air is more moist than usual in lower Sind, south Rajputana and north Gujarat, and drier in the east Punjab. Temperatures were above normal in Sind, north Rajputana and parts of the Punjab.

Forecast.—An increase in southeast Madras.

RAINFALL RECORDED AT 8 HRS.

| Station | Rainfall past 24 hours. |
|---|---|
| Mangalore | 0.16" |
| Calicut | 1.45" |
| Cochin | 0.08" |
| Trivandrum | 2.02" |
| Cuddapah | 0.03" |
| Negapatam | 0.26" |

Bombay:—

Maximum temperature 95 deg. (5 deg. above normal).

Minimum temperature 75 deg (1 deg. above normal).

Rainfall past 24 hours 0.00".

Rainfall since 1st November 0.00" (0.06" below normal).

## COLABA OBSERVATORY. BOMBAY

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 2nd November 1928.

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F.) at 8 a.m. 29.969 inches (.067 above normal).

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg. F.) at 4 p.m. (previous day) 29.849 inches (.049 above normal).

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours plus .014.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 79.0 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 73.0 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 95.0 degrees. (4.8 above normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 75.0 degrees (1.1 above normal).

Relative humidity during at 8 a.m. 74 per cent.

Relative humidity at 4 p.m. (previous day) 71 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. N. E.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 16 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 111 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 18.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy equal to 10) 0.

## THE EAST INDIA COTTON ASSO. LTD.

Bombay, Nov. 2.

Receipts for week ending 1st Nov.:—

| | 1928. Bales. | 1927. Bales. |
|---|---|---|
| Bengals | 8,940 | 7,510 |
| Oomras | 7,205 | 3,381 |
| Dholleras | 892 | 539 |
| Broach | .... | .... |
| Southerns | 1,170 | .... |
| Persians | .... | 164 |
| Americans | .... | 384 |
| Egyptians | .... | .... |
| E. Africans | 2,121 | 335 |
| Other sorts | .... | .... |
| Total | 20,328 | 12,313 |

Exports for week ending 1st Nov.:—

| | Bales. |
|---|---|
| United Kingdom | .... |
| Continent | 5,531 |
| China | 200 |
| Japan | 29,054 |
| Coast Ports | 827 |
| Total | 35,612 |

Afloat in Harbour:

| | |
|---|---|
| Europe | 7,479 |
| China, Japan and Coast Ports. | 2,000 |
| Total | 9,479 |

Receipts from 1st Sept. to 1st Nov.:—

| 1928. | 1927. |
|---|---|
| 83,104 | 91,925 |

Exports from 1st Sept. to 1st Nov.:—

| | 1928. | 1927. |
|---|---|---|
| United Kingdom | 2,835 | 6,893 |
| Continent | 1,11,769 | 57,563 |
| China | 40,492 | 3,400 |
| Japan | 1,73,634 | 55,910 |
| Coast Ports | 3,345 | 2,696 |
| U. S. A. | 1,080 | .... |
| Total | 3,33,155 | 1,26,462 |

Bales.

| | |
|---|---|
| Total exports by rail, 1st Sept. 1928 to 1st Nov. 1928 | 25,812 |
| Estimated Mail consumption in Bombay from 1st Sept. 1928 to 1st November 1928 | 28,652 |
| Same period last year | 168,142 |
| Estimated stock of raw cotton held by Exporters, Dealers and Mills in Bombay on 1st Nov. 1928 | 692,180 |
| Same time last year | 218,298 |

## YARN MARKET REPORT

Bombay, Nov. 2.

The Yarn market has remained steady during the week with a moderate business passing particularly in cotton yarns and prices are more or less unchanged. The rush of buying which was in evidence during the last few weeks in coarse counts from 2s to 10-1|2s. has considerably abated and it seems the immediate requirements of the up-country buyers in these yarns have to some extent been satisfied. They have been now enquiring only for immediate and nearer deliveries and in case of forward deliveries hardly any interest has been taken. Violent fluctuations in raw material have also been responsible for very cautious purchases on the part of the dealers in as much as the future tendency of the cotton market seems to be very uncertain at the moment and with heavy carryover of old cotton and the beginning of the arrivals of the Oomra cotton of low grade, buyers are afraid of a decline in coarse counts especially in December when the needs of the buyers will be fully satisfied and the mills are expected to work normally. They feel that with a limited consumption and a bigger production perhaps the market might take an unfavourable turn. but of course if the prices of raw material go down much further. In any case the dealers and consumers have adopted a policy of buying nearer deliveries and as stated in our last week's report the mills have been able to do good business in coarse counts, for deliveries upto December. During the week under review there are not any sales of importance reported by the mills. The Strike Enquiry Committee have begun their sittings and it is hoped that the struggle between the Capital and the Labour will be finally settled in an amicable way.

### ENGLISH YARNS.

Manchester prices are comparatively much higher but the spot demand has been restricted on account of approach of Divali Holidays. Consequently any forward business of importance has been possible.

### JAPANESE YARNS.

The exchange has been very unfavourable and a sudden rise has stopped all business for nearer deliveries as well as forward deliveries. Spot prices have not improved to a great extent in as much as dealers believe that the fluctuations in exchange are more due to speculation than any genuine reasons. They therefore prefer to wait and watch the market and when purchases will be favourable they are inclined to do so. Demand has been moderate for spot yarns and the stocks have been decreasing. Sumpin has shown a further decline in sympathy with the rise in exchange. However at the close it remained rather steady.

### ARTIFICIAL SILK YARNS.

In spite of heavy stocks and restricted turnover forward business is being now arranged particularly for November to January shipments at very low and attractive prices and dealers have been showing inclination to effect purchases in moderate lots at the present level of prices. It is expected soon after the Divali holidays are over there will be improvement in up-country demand.

### INDIAN YARNS.

Reports from consuming districts go to show that the buying is only moderate and the future tendency of the market does not appear to be so hopeful as to justify any purchases on a large scale. Everybody therefore is interested in the near deliveries and our mills have been very busy in spinning coarse counts against a number of orders on their books. In finer yarns however our mills have been quoting higher rates and no business of importance has been arranged. Stocks in the market in fine yarns are also very small and for this reason the rates have not declined in these yarns so far.

The future course of the market however seems to be very uncertain and we advise buying only for nearer deliveries and just sufficient for immediate requirements.

## MILL STORES.

(Messrs. Maganbhai Amin and Co.)

Bombay, Nov. 2.

| | Per ton. |
|---|---|
| China clay, best quality | 90 0 0 |
| China clay, bazar quality | 80 0 0 |
| | Per cwt. |
| Farina Supra (Dutch) | 10 15 0 |
| Epsom Salt | 3 12 0 |
| Sago Flour 1st quality | 8 10 0 |
| Sago Flour market quality | 8 4 0 |
| Maize Starch, Pearl | 11 8 0 |
| Dextrine (Potato) White | 15 10 0 |
| Zinc Chloride German | 15 8 0 |
| Magnesium Chloride German | 15 0 0 |
| Australian Mutton Tallow, white | 32 0 0 |
| Vegetable Tallow, Good quality | 30 0 0 |
| Vegetable Tallow, Market quality | 24 0 0 |
| Turkey Red Oil concentrated | 45 0 0 |
| Turkey Red Oil 50 per cent. Guaranteed | 22 0 0 |
| Turkey Red Oil 50 per cent. market quality | 16 8 0 |
| Bleaching Powder United Alkali small Pkg. | 10 0 0 |
| Bleaching Powder United Alkali Large Pkg. | 8 8 0 |
| Bleaching Powder Electric (German) Small | 10 0 0 |
| Bleaching Powder, Electric (German) Large | 8 8 0 |
| Sodium Sulphide, English Small Pkg. | 8 6 0 |
| Sodium Sulphide, English Large Pkg. | 7 10 0 |
| Sodium Sulphide, German Small | 8 4 0 |
| Sodium Sulphide, German Large Pkg. | 7 10 0 |
| Sodium Sulphide Japanese Small | 7 14 0 |
| Bichromate of Potash Small Pkg. | 30 8 0 |
| Soda Ash | 7 2 0 |
| Bichromite of Soda small pkg. | 25 8 0 |
| Brown Sugar of Lead pkg. | 32 0 0 |
| Litharge Flake Small pkg. (French) | 24 8 0 |
| | Per lb. |
| Aniline Salt Electro | 0 7 0 |
| Antimony Salt | 0 5 9 |
| Hydro Sulphide B.A.S.F. | 0 9 6 |
| Hydro Sulphide, English | 0 8 6 |
| Acetic Acid | 0 7 0 |
| Formaldehyde | 0 5 9 |

Owing to the low prices quoted by Dutch manufacturers in Holland, there is every likelihood of prices of Farina going down both for ready stocks as well as for coming consignments in very near future.

## "KARARCHI WEEKLY SHARE MARKET REPORT."

Karachi, Oct. 30

Railway Shares.—The business in Railway Shares has been restricted. The Larkhanas, Sind Lights and Sind Lighterage Ry.; Shares continue to be asked for.

Electrics.—There were again a firm feature, though not much business is reported in this section.

Flours.—Some business is reported in Century Flour Mill Shares.

Securities.—Owing to tightness of the money market, there has not been much business in Government Securities and the quotations are therefore merely nominal.

| Name of the Company | Present value. |
|---|---|
| Sind Lights | 140-0-0 |
| Sind Lighterage | 140-0-0 |
| Larkhana Jacobabad | 92-0-0 |
| Upper Sinds | 89-0-0 |
| ELECTRICS. | |
| Karachi Electrics | 140-0-0 |
| Hyderabad Electrics | 135-0-0 |
| DEBENTURES. | |
| 6 per cent Karachi Port Trust | 110-0-0 |
| FLOUR MILLS. | |
| Karachi Flour Mills | 135-0-0 |
| India Flour Mills | 110-0-0 |
| Century Flour Mills | 100-0-0 |

## SUGAR MARKET REPORT.

Bombay, Nov. 2.

Ready Prices have dropped by about 1/2 anna per cwt. Our Forward Market has also ruled weak to-day by evidencing a drop of about 1 Anna per cwt. in yesterday's closing pricelevels.

The following are the closing quotations ruling the bazar to-day:—

Fine White Java Sugar:—

Ready. Rs. 8/5 per cwt.

Transhipment. Rs. 8/6-1/2 per cwt. F. B. H.

S. S. Dogra Rs. 8/5-1/2 per cwt. F. B. H.

S. S. Rajput. Rs. 8/5-1/2 per cwt. F. B. H.

Shipment. October Rs. 8/5 per cwt. F. B. H.

Shipment. Nov-Dec. Rs. 8/5-1/2 per cwt. F. B. H.

Shipment. Jan-March Rs. 8/5-1/2 per cwt. F. B. H.

Tone:—Weak.

Calcutta—A Bengali was arrested by the Alipore C. I. D. in Bhowanipore, a suburb of Calcutta on Thursday afternoon in connection with the holding up of a goods train at Dum Dum on Tuesday.—A. P.

Rangoon—At the centennial celebration of the founding of the Karen department of the American baptist Mission held on Thursday evening in the Vinton Memorial Chapel His Excellency the Governor, who presided, in the course of a speech said that the loyalty of the Karens to His Majesty the King Emperor was well known.—A. P.

## TEXTILE PRODUCTION

The monthly statistics of cotton Spinning and Weaving in Indian Mills during the month of August 1928 as issued by the Department of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, India are as under:—

Statement of the Quantity (in pounds) of Yarns Spun:—

### BRITISH INDIA.

| | 1928. |
|---|---|
| Bombay | 14,709,227 |
| Madras | 6,047,429 |
| Bengal | 2,055,850 |
| United Provinces | 4,999,746 |
| Ajmer-Merwara | 411,846 |
| Punjab | 218,980 |
| Delhi | 964,520 |
| Central Provinces and Berar | 3,883,565 |
| Burma | 154,288 |
| Total | 33,445,478 |

Foreign Territory:

| | |
|---|---|
| Indian States of Indore, Mysore, Baroda, Nandgaon, Bhavnagar, Hyderabad, Wadhwan, Gwalior (Ujjain), Kishangarh, Cambay, Kolhapur, Cochin and the French Settlement at Pondicherry | 6,456,060 |
| Grand Total | 39,901,538 |

Statement of the Quantity of Woven Goods Manufactured:—

BRITISH INDIA.

| | 1928. |
|---|---|
| Bombay:— | |
| Pounds | 14,024,204 |
| Yards | 65,523,531 |
| Dozens | 13,842 |
| Madras:— | |
| Pounds | 1,700,279 |
| Yards | 5,253,006 |
| Dozens | 10,430 |
| Bengal:— | |
| Pounds | 873,495 |
| Yards | 3,908,104 |
| Dozens | 11,482 |
| United Provinces:— | |
| Pounds | 2,110,663 |
| Yards | 8,085,974 |
| Dozens | 14,676 |
| Ajmer-Merwara:— | |
| Pounds | 326,284 |
| Yards | 1,224,580 |
| Dozens | 85 |
| Punjab:— | |
| Pounds | 83,671 |
| Yards | 340,253 |
| Dozens | .... |
| Delhi:— | |
| Pounds | 863,881 |
| Yards | 2,885,383 |
| Dozens | 1,209 |
| Central Provinces and Berar:— | |
| Pounds | 1,830,885 |
| Yards | 7,201,515 |
| Dozens | 922 |
| Total:— | |
| Pounds | 21,813,359 |
| Yards | 116,175,976 |
| Dozens | 52,655 |
| Foreign Territory:— | |
| Indian States of Indore, Mysore, Baroda, Nandgaon, Bhavnagar, Hyderabad, Wadhwan, Gwalior (Ujjain), Cambay, Budhgaon, Cochin and the French Settlement of Pondicherry:— | |
| Pounds | 5,763,394 |
| Yards | 21,753,630 |
| Dozens | 10,109 |
| Grand Total:— | |
| Pounds | 27,576,753 |
| Yards | 116,175,978 |
| Dozens | 62,764 |

## READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Nov. 2.

| | Ready Red. | Ready leafy. | Average. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bengal Superfine | 295 | .... | .... |
| Bengal Fine | 290 | .... | .... |
| Bengal F.G. | 275 | .... | .... |
| Sindh-Punjab Fine | 295 | .... | .... |
| Sindh-Punjab F.G. | 275 | .... | .... |
| Wardha-Hingt. Fine | 330 | .... | 320 |
| Nagpur Fine | 330 | .... | 320 |
| Yeotmal Fine | 320 | .... | 305 |
| Arvi Fine | 320 | .... | 305 |
| Amraoti Fine | 315 | .... | 290 |
| Khamgaon-Akola Fine | 310 | .... | 275 |
| Mulkapur Fine | 300 | .... | 270 |
| Khandesh Fine | 285 | .... | 265 |
| Muthia Fine | .... | .... | .... |
| Muthia F.G. | .... | .... | 290 |
| Nanded-Purna F.G.G.S. | .... | .... | 275\|85 |
| Purna F.G.G.S. | .... | .... | 275 |
| Parbhani-Sailu F.G.G.S. | .... | .... | 280 |
| Indore-Ujjain Fine | .... | .... | 275 |
| Burwah Sanavad Fine | .... | .... | 275\|80 |
| Surat Fine | .... | .... | .... |
| Broach Fine | 340 | .... | .... |
| Broach F.G. | .... | .... | .... |
| Westerns M.G. | 320 | .... | .... |
| Cambodia | 405 | .... | .... |
| Miraj-Sangli | 330 | .... | .... |
| Compta Good | 345 | .... | .... |
| Dhollera | .... | .... | .... |
| Kadi-Viramgam | .... | .... | .... |

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KRISHNA'S JEWEL PRODUCTION NILAM-MANEK.

## GROUNDNUT CROP.

SEASON 1928-29.

POONA, Oct. 15.

On an average of the five years ending 1926-27 the area under Groundnut in the British Territory, included in this forecast, has represented some 12.7 per cent. of the total area under the crop in British India, as per Department of Agriculture Bombay.

(Estimates up to 1st October 1928.)

Area.—The total reported and estimated area under the crop now stands as below:—

| | Acres. |
|---|---|
| British Districts | 859,000 |
| Indian States | 401,000 |
| Total | 1,260,000 |

36.3 and 390.1 per cent. respectively over the corresponding area last year and the decennial average at same date. Increase in area is general, but is most striking in the North Deccan and Bijapur District and can be attributed partly to the decreased cultivation under cotton, but chiefly to the increasing popularity of the crop among cultivators owing to the ready sale and good prices it obtains in the market.

Season.—In Gujarat, the crop is making a satisfactory progress on the whole, and the early varieties will be harvested shortly. In the Deccan and Karnatak, the crop somewhat suffered from inadequate rains in July and August, especially in the east, but good rains in the middle of September appreciably improved the general condition of the crop in both the Divisions. Trouble from wild pigs is reported in the hilly tracts of the North Deccan. What little crop is grown in Konkan is progressing satisfactorily. The condition of the crop in Indian States is generally the same as that in the adjoining British Districts.

## SESAME CROP.

SEASON 1928-29.

POONA, Oct. 15.

On an average of the five years ending 1926-27 the area under Sesame in the British Territory, included in this forecast, has represented some 3.9 per cent. of the total area under the crop in British India, as per Department of Agriculture Bombay.

(Estimates up to 1st October 1928.)

Area.—The latest reports show the total area under the early as well as the late crop as under:—

| | British Districts Acres | Indian States Acres. |
|---|---|---|
| Bombay Presidency (Proper) | 178,000 | 399,000 |
| Sind | 37,000 | 1,000 |
| Total | 215,000 | 400,000 |

Grand Total 615,000 acres.

18.3 per cent. below the corresponding area last year but 34.0 per cent. over the decennial average at same date. Area increased in Gujarat due to suitable sowing rains and in Sind owing to favourable inundation, but decreased in the Deccan and Karnatak due to extended cultivation under Groundnut. In Konkan, it remained almost stationary.

Season.—In Gujarat, the early crop is flowering and is in good condition. In the Deccan, the crop is progressing well generally, though spoiled in places in North Deccan by heavy showers in September. The early sown crop is almost ready for harvest. In the Karnatak, the crop suffered by very deficient rains in July and August, especially in the eastern part of the Division, but now improving under good September rains, though the long drought may reduce the yield in places. In the Konkan, the condition of the crop is quite satisfactory under favourable rain and weather conditions. In Sind, the crop is badly affected by disease, and having very imperfectly developed it is being cut green for fodder in many places, and thus, the prospects are not very favourable for the crop there.

F. J. MASTER,
for Director of Agriculture.

## SUGARCANE.

Season 1928-29.

POONA, Oct. 15.

On an average of the five years ending 1926-27 the area under Sugarcane in the British Territory, included in this forecast, has represented some 2.3 per cent. of the total area under the crop in British India, as per the report of the Department of Agriculture, Bombay.

(Estimates up to 1st October 1928.)

Area.—The total reported and estimated area under the crop now stands as below:—

| | British Districts Acres | Indian States. Acres |
|---|---|---|
| Bombay Presidency (Proper) | 53,000 | 27,000 |
| Sind | 3,000 | ... |
| | 56,000 | 27,000 |

Grand Total 83,000 acres.

18.6 per cent. below the corresponding area last year but 2.1 per cent. over the decennial average at same date. Area slightly advanced in Gujarat, remained almost stationary in the Konkan, but declined considerably in other parts of the Presidency owing to the slump in the prices of 'gul.' In Sind, area somewhat extended due to early and steady inundation.

Season.—In Gujarat, the crop is generally in good condition. In the Deccan and Karnatak, the crop somewhat suffered from defective rains in July and August, but the good rains in September substantially improved the general situation, and the crop is now progressing well in both the Divisions. The crop helped with irrigation is also doing well nearly everywhere and water supply is adequate. Crop in the Konkan has done well on the whole, while that in Sind is in excellent condition, except a slight complaint of borer in parts of North Sind. Some damage from wild animals is reported in places in Nasik and Kanara districts.

Taking the Presidency and Sind, as a whole, the crop in its present condition, may be expected to yield between seventy-five and hundred per cent. of the normal.

F. J. MASTER,
for Director of Agriculture.

Liverpool, Nov. 1

## Oh, that Backache!

Backache warns you that your kidneys are weak. It tells you that you need a special kidney tonic to strengthen these vitally important organs. Don't risk delay! Start at once to take Doan's Backache Kidney Pills. This medicine will revitalise the kidneys, purify your blood, and banish backache, bladder disorder, dropsical swellings, pains in the muscles or joints, drowsiness, lassitude, nervousness, dizziness and irregularities of the urine.

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## BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

### CIVIL APPOINTMENTS

Mr. P. E. Percival, C.I.E., I.C.S., on return from leave, to be Judicial Commissioner of Sind, vice Mr. A. C. Wild I.C.S.

Mr. A. C. Wild, I.C.S., on relief, to officiate as Additional Judicial Commissioner of Sind, vice Mr. R. B. Milne, I.C.S.

Mr. A. Master I. C. S., on return from leave, to be Political Agent, Cambay, vice Mr. M. S. Jayakar reverting.

Mr. H. R. Playfair, on relief, to officiate temporarily as District Superintendent of Police, Nasik, vice Mr. M. R. Price, pending further orders.

Mr. M. R. Price, on relief, to be Assistant Superintendent of Police, Nasik, vice Mr. B. V. Chinmulgund.

Mr. Balvant Venkatrao Chinmulgund, on relief, to officiate as Deputy Superintendent of Police, West Khandesh, vice Mr. R. S. Kate, reverting, pending further orders.

Mr. A. S. R. Macklin, I. C. S., on return from leave, to officiate as Disrict and Sessions Judge Nasik, vice Mr. D. V. Yennemadi, LL. B., pending further orders.

Mr. R. B. Milne I. C. S., on relief, to be District and Sessions Judge, Hyderabad, vice Mr. P. N. Moos, I. C. S.

Mr. P. N. Moos, I. C. S., on relief, to be Assistant Judge and Additional Sessions Judge, Hyderabad, vice Mr. M. A. K. Shaikh.

Mr. G. Monteath, I. C. S., is permitted to retire from His Majesty's Covenanted Civil Service on the Bombay Establishment with effect from 16th September 1929.

Mr. M. S. Jayakar, officiating Collector of Kaira, is granted leave on average pay for four months with effect from the date of relief.

Mr. M. J. Antia, Professor of English and Cotton Trade, Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics, Bombay, is granted leave on average pay from 17th November 1928 to 9th March 1929.

On return from leave Major P. K. Gilroy, to resume his appointment as Superintendent, St. George's Hospital, Bombay.

Mr. H. B. Clayton, C. I. E., I. C. S., to be on special duty in the General, Educational and Marine Departments from the date of his relief by Mr. A. R. Dalal, I. C. S., till his departure to attend the next Session of the Council of State.

## GENERAL MOTORS NEW YORK

### EARNINGS OF NINE MONTHS IN CURRENT YEAR BEATS PREVIOUS RECORDS

A cabled report from New York says:—The net profits of General Motors for the first nine months of this year exceeded any nine months in history and also exceeded profits for the full year in 1927 Similarly, car sales to dealers and users exceeded any entire previous calender year.

The net profits as on September 30th, 1928, were crores 66,14,70,185 as against crores 53,28,35,330 in corresponding period of 1927,—an increase of crores 12,86, 34,855, or 24.1 per cent. After deducting dividends on preferred and debenture stock there remains across 64,20,73,720, being the amount earned on ordinary shares outstanding. This is equivalent to Rs. 37 per share on the ordinary shares as against Rs. 30 for the third quarter of 1927.

For the nine months ended September 30th, 1928, General Motors retail sales were 1,576,708 cars compared with 1,266, 445 in the corresponding period of 1927 —an increase of 24.5 per cent.

Cawnpore.—The U. P. Muslim League will hold its next session at Lucknow on November 12th and 13th under the presidency of Khan Bahadur Hafiz Hidayat Hussain M.L.C., Mr. Mohammed Nasim of Lucknow is the Chairman of the Reception Committee.—A. P.

The "Madras Mail" undersands that the Government of India has permitted the Madras Government to introduce the Public Service Commission Bill in the Legislative Council. The Madras Government consequently is considering the subject—A. P.

A message from Tiruppur reports the outbreak of a Hindu-Muslim fight in the village of Kalipalayam, about 35 miles from Tiruppur, resulting in the death of three Mahomedans and two Hindus.—A. P.


## STARTLING GERMAN INVENTION

Oldage, Sexual weakness and impotency permanantly conquered. Absolute cure guaranteed. Youth restored. Gland treatment at last introduced in India. Kaiser again young and married. Government, eminent doctors and world certified Viriline for men. Small Rs. 5/- large Rs. 12/- Fertiline for women same price. Use and wonder. Also AGENTS WANTED.
UNIVERSAL BUSINESS CORPORATION, DELHI—Shahdara.


## HIGH COST OF LITIGATION.

(Continued from Page 8).

prevails in England and the senior and junior system which prevails in Calcutta is almost non-existent in Bombay to the great detriment of the public as well as the younger members of the Bar. To say that the Attorneys are responsible for this condition is to try to fence with the main objection, namely, the cleverly devised rules of the Bombay Bar which compulsorily throw them at the mercy of the leaders. No Attorney would be so foolish as to pay a high fee to the second man unless he is compelled to do so, particularly when he was sure that the leader would honestly try his best to be present at the trial, and failing that, would return his brief in time for the engagement of another leader as he ought to do. There is no excuse whatever for a leader to retain his fee marked on a brief for five hours' work at the trial because he has been already paid in the past separately for one or more of the following incidents, namely, consultations, opinions, drafting of the brief, fighting out motions, conducting chamber summonses in connection with the same cause. He practically knows all the facts of the case long before the trial brief is handed to him and it could not be argued with any sense of proportion that he is justified in retaining the whole fee marked on the ground that he has to read the papers even though he is given no assistance whatever at the trial, and that too in spite of the fact that the nature of the contract between him and his client is one in which he has undertaken to be present for five hours at the trial for the same fee. I trust therefore that something will be done and that too at an early date if not by the Bar itself by outside agencies such as the learned Judges of His Majesty's High Court of through legislative interference so as to prevent the public from being unnecessarily burdened with heavy costs, whereby justice at the High Court is made very costly and in case of poor litigants impossible.

**THE PRACTICAL REMEDY.**

This question was hotly contested some time ago and a special Committee appointed by the Government, but unfortunately nothing tangible or valuable from the public stand-point resulted. The system in Bombay continues merrily as ever and, in these hard days of after war depression justice is as dear as ever. The late Chief Justice and the Judges of the High Court actually recommended that the jurisdiction of the Small Causes Court should be raised. This suggestion was made with a view to avoid the cost of having to maintain a City Court and was shelved on opposition of the European Chamber of Commerce who wanted a separate City Court. It is now time for both the Indian Merchants' Chamber and the Bombay Chamber to join hands and ask for the establishment of a separate City Court. We shall soon prove in a separate article that the City Court can be made to work at a profit and at the same time the public can get justice at a reasonable cost. What hits the litigation most is the cost of the High Court at a scale which has been laid for suits of very large value, but which the litigants have to bear even in case of small value suits from about Rs. 2,500 to Rs. 5,000. They have thus to pay in a suit of or under such values bills the total of which may by far exceed the stake involved. A separate City Court which should have complete jurisdiction over suits under Rs. 10,000/- of all denominations is a necessity and perhaps the only practical remedy under the present circumstances. A Private Bill by a private member of our Bombay Legislative Council is sure to meet with general support, particularly in the Council as at present constituted, and we trust that our Indian Chamber would soon take up this question on which they have been agitating for nearly a generation without effect.

## "DON'T SMILE PLEASE"

### WHAT TO-DAY'S PHOTOGRAPHS REVEAL

The photographic smile is dead. That is the impression left after a visit to the annual exhibition of the Royal Photographic Society of Great Britain. (writes a "Daily Express" representative).

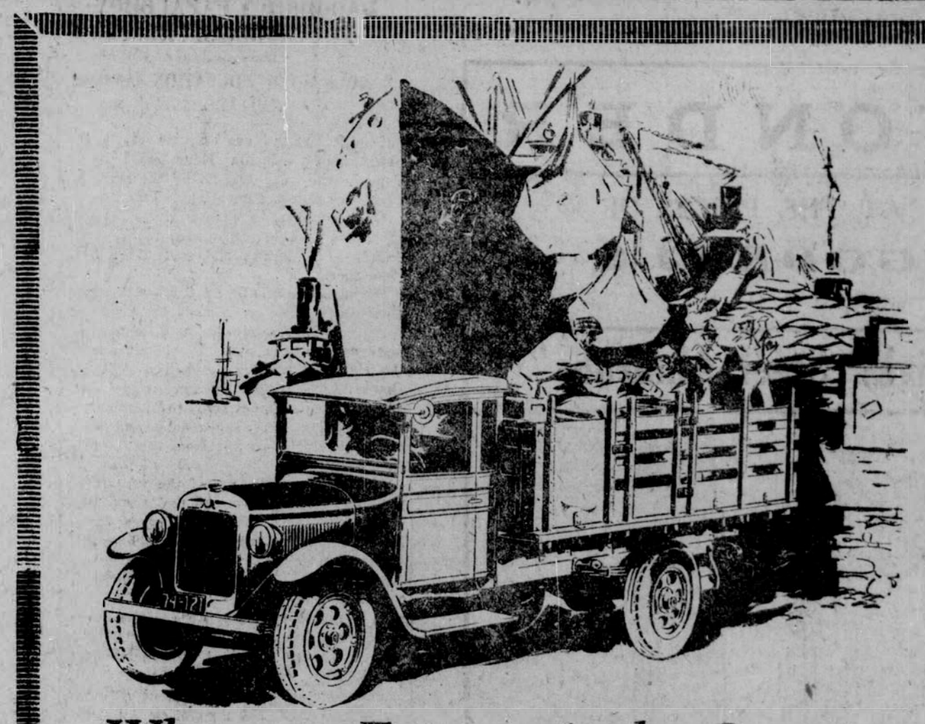
You may have teeth that would make a dentist hate the sight of you and you may have dimples that would bewitch a Trappist, but you must forget about them when you enter the salon of the modern portrait artist.

There are pictures of many beautiful women in these galleries. The portraits make them divinities. They look soulful, supercilious, psychological, semi-conscious or not quite of this world. They look everything that it superior, but they do not smile.

One of them is certainly making an effort to do so, but her lips seem to be forming an apology for the indiscretion rather than showing pleasure.

Life is real, life is earnest to the portrait artist, and women are but wax to his purpose.

The men portrayed are just as unlucky, although perhaps the results are not so distressing. Only strong, silent men seem to have their picture taken.

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## Glorious Health

AS long as a man is sound in limb, stomach and head (lots manage without brains!), nothing much should be the matter with him.

When your car stops, the first thing to do is to see whether you have petrol. The same with your body. Your blood must feed every nerve and cell. If it is too diluted, what else can you expect but fatigue, "nerviness," and a sort of let-me-sit-here feeling?

Feed your blood. You can do that with Sanatogen, for Sanatogen infuses into the very cells of the blood exactly those elements—phosphorus and albumin—that build up keen energy and buoyant health.

Why not try Sanatogen for a short time? There is no uncertainty about the results. Sanatogen has been tried out conclusively by thousands of Physicians, and scores of professional football players (whose income depends directly upon their health), take it regularly.

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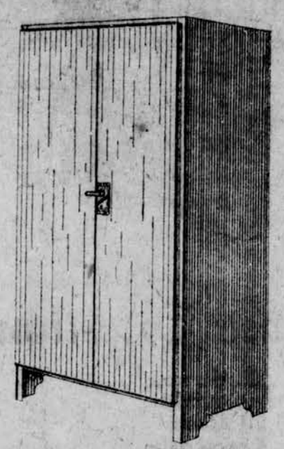

These fine Almirahs of excellent design and construction are made of the best Tata's steel sheets of 18g. thickness throughout. They are not to be compared to rickety steel Almirahs made of diverse parts put together, but the sides, top and bottom of our Almirahs are integral having their back and front flanges made out of the self-same sheet by bending at many turns.

THEY ARE STRONG, RIGID, NEAT AND DUST-PROOF.

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## DAOODBHOY FAZALBHOY EDUCATIONAL TRUST

### ENCOURAGING EDUCATION AMONG MUSLIMS.

The following are extracts from the report of Muslim Educational work done in the year 1927-28 by the Dawoodbhoy Fazalbhoy Educational Trust:—

On account of a change in the system of accounts the year under report ends on the 31st March, 1928, instead of 31st December, 1927.

During the period no further developments took place as regards the proposed school at Nigdi beyond a little correspondence between Prof. Dandekar, one of the Hindu arbitrators, and Mr. Sheriff Dewjee Canjee. The giving of scholarships and educational loans to Muslim students having proved beneficial and good results having been obtained, that scheme was continued.

At the commencement of the year there were 126 students on the register of the Trust to whom studentships were continued for further study and 138 awards were made to new students making a total of 264.

DONATIONS TO SOCIETIES.

In addition to this, five societies were given donations amounting to Rs. 9,842-6-0 towards the advancement of education in the Muslim community. Night Schools, conducted under the management of other bodies, received aid amounting to Rs. 5,957-6-0. The total average attendance in these Night Schools was 807 in Bombay and 113 in Poona. These Night Schools are really Adult Schools for teaching the three R's to members of the working classes, who are either illiterate or unable to attend Day Schools, on account of their having to earn wages during the day time. Lectures on Malaria with Cinema demonstration were arranged for those attending these schools. The Night Schools in Bombay were visited by the Secretary, Municipal Schools, Committee, admitted to be doing good work and recommended for Municipal grant-in-aid, which has subsequently been granted.

The training in shorthand and typewriting helped a number of Muslims in securing Government services, which they could not have done without that qualification.

During this period the following amounts were given under the different heads: Educational Loans Rs. 78,302-14-7; Scholarships Rs. 46,829-7-0; Donations Rs. 12,611-0-0. Total Rs. 1,37,743-5-7.

In addition to the amount of Rs. 1,37,743-5-7 paid towards education Rs 54,750 were paid towards the maintenance of the relatives of the testator under the orders of Court and approximate the total net income of the Trust funds. All the accounts of the Trust funds upto 14th December, 1927, have been filed with the Commissioner of the Honourable High Court of Bombay, checked and passed and upto 31st March, 1928, the end of the official year, in the Small Causes Court.

Five students who had received loans have commenced repaying them by instalments, Rs. 3,250 being received during the year.

EDUCATIONAL SOCIETY'S WORK.

The Mahomedan Educational Society had done good work during this period. A large number of Muslim students from all parts of India have taken the advantage of obtaining from the Society information regarding education in India and abroad.

The Muslim Women's Association, Poona, has also made good progress and it is hoped that it will turn out, in course of time, a good number of trained female teachers.

The Society for the Aid and Protection of Poor Muslims, Poona, has also shown fair result. In addition to taking active interest in the Trust scholars in Poona, and assisting a number of poor Muslim students by giving them small scholarships, the Society has opened two Night Schools for Adults which are being very well attended. A number of those attending the Night Schools have secured help for training as motor mechanics, typewriter repairers, electric wiremen and for other similar vocations and have become earning men.

As regards women's education, the Trustees regret that they have not been able to do much in this direction. There are only four women students on their register, all for medicine, two of them having joined the Lady Hardinge Medical College, Delhi, and two being students of the Zenana Tibbiya College, Delhi. The Muslim Women's Association, Poona, is assisting some girls for training as female teachers, but it will take some time yet before they can show progress. It is however pleasing to record that a number of applications have been received from female students for the ensuing year and the next year's report will be more encouraging in this direction.

TRAINING IN ARTS AND CRAFTS.

The Trustees would like to take this opportunity of impressing upon the members of the community the necessity of training the boys of working class Muslims in the various arts and crafts in which they can find employment without much difficulty. Unemployment in the working classes is ever on the increase. In these days of keen competition, efficiency is essential and unless the well-to-do members of the community and charitable trusts come forward immediately, even those few professions that are giving employment to the Muslims will soon be lost to them. Polytechnic institutions should be established throughout the country and free instruction given. It may be found necessary to grant small stipends which can be done by the various Muslim charities throughout the country. Want of efficiency has considerably lowered the income of the working class Muslims with the result that the parents find it necessary to stop the education of their children and compel them to take up employments that might add a few rupees to the family income. Small stipends will compensate the loss of income that will be caused by the youngsters taking up training in arts and crafts and in two or three years boys and even girls can become earning.

The insufficiency of Anglo-Urdu High Schools is, under the present circumstances, one of the causes of the small number of Muslim students in colleges. Good feeders are essential and if higher education among the Muslims is to be encouraged more residential High Schools should be established.

ISMAIL COLLEGE AT ANDHERI.

It is a matter for regret that the Ismail College at Andheri, the buildings of which are all reported to be completed, could not be opened this year. It is rumoured that a scheme for the utilisation of the buildings for other purposes is under contemplation, the donation given by Sir Mohomed Yusuf being diverted to granting Overseas scholarships. It is to be hoped that this will not happen, and that the College will be opened at an early date.

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London—The Admiralty announces that Vice-Admiral Sir A. E. M. Chatfield has been appointed to succeed Admiral Sir H. G. Brand, Commander-in-Chief of the Atlantic Fleet dating from 17th April, 1928.—Reuter.

H/2261

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# TALE OF TWO CITIES.

## Why men go to London and Women to Paris

I am no authority on fashions. No one ever pays me the tribute of asking my opinion on a question of clothes, and I have a suspicion that in the matter of my own dress I am, like Squire Shallow, generally in the "rearward of the fashion." I am a natural conservative in these things. If the world of dress had depended on people like me we should still be clothed in fig leaves in summer and sheep-skins in winter. It is not until a new fashion is getting out of date that I begin to catch up with it, and the result is that sartorially I am like an echo of the past, a sort of remnant left behind from the "sales" of yester year.

But though I am no authority on the subject of fashions I welcomed the Fashion Fair at Olympia. I welcomed it as a sign that we English are beginning to shake off the tyranny of Paris. We are never tired of saying and singing that "Britons never shall be slaves"; but as a matter of fact we are, especially in matters of taste, the most slavish people on earth. Thus writes A. G. G. in the Passing Show.

We are prepared to take our hats off to anybody with a foreign name. Charles Blank may play the fiddle like an angel; but until he calls himself Karel Blankski no one will discover the fact, for no one will believe that a person with an English-looking name can possibly be an artist. I am not suggesting that we should set up a tariff against the imposition of artists as they are proposing to do in Fascist Italy. Let them all come by all means. We want the best of everything.

MORRIS' DICTUM.

But in welcoming others we need not cold-shoulder ourselves. We need not, for example, cultivate the legend that we are such barbarians that we can neither cook a dinner nor make a dress. In obedience to that legend, we have prostrated ourselves for generations before the shop windows of Paris and poured millions of money into the Parisian coffers.

And the comedy of the thing is that it was an Englishman with an English name, Worth to wit, who gave Paris its proud eminence in the dressmaking world.

An Englishman, you observe. Not an English woman. Perhaps that is the clue to the mystery. William Morris, the poet-artist, who did more than any one in the last hundred years to raise the standards of taste in this country, once said that there were two things no woman could do (1) make a dress, (2) cook a dinner.

It sounds almost like blasphemy, and we all know women who can do both. But Morris was speaking of cooking and dress-making as fine arts, and it is true that it is the countries in which men cook the dinners and design the dresses that the standard of taste is highest.

In England neither cooking nor dress-making is considered a man's job. Whether we think it is above us or beneath us I am not quite sure, but there is the fact. I doubt whether I could sew on a button or cook a potato, and in this at least I am a representative Englishman.

TOO MANY FOREIGN COOKS.

When we want to know about the mysteries of cooking it is to Mrs. Beeton that we go for information; but in France it is the great Brillat-Savarin who is the deity of the kitchen, and it is men who are the lords of the pots and pans. If a rich American or a rich Englishman wants a French cook it does not occur to him to engage a woman, as he would do if he wanted an English cook. He engages a man as a matter of course.

Soho is thick with foreign cooks, French or Italian, all of them wearing trousers, and there is hardly an hotel or a club in the West End where you would not find a Frenchman reigning down in the kitchen.

And so in the world of fashion. In London the arts of dress are the woman's province. No Englishman would dream of poking his nose into such mysteries. But in Paris it is the man who is the autocrat of the fashion plates and who dictates what women shall wear and how they shall wear it.

And there is another point which goes to support the dictum of William Morris. In men's fashions London leads the world. The rich American who wants the best the world can offer does not go to Paris for his clothes. He comes to London while his wife goes to Paris for hers. Is the meaning of this that tailoring is a man's job in London and dress designing is a man's job in Paris?

Perhaps the moral of it all is that we Englishmen have mistaken our calling. We ought to make the puddings and trim the hats.


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I.V. 183



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## UPLIFTING THE UNTOUCHABLES

### SABARI ASHRAM MAKES HEADWAY

Any attempt at ameliorating the unhappy lot of the submerged classes in Kerala is fraught with various difficulties. By its very nature it is an uphill task. The reformer has to fight against age-long customs, indifference, and superstition. It has no glamour about it and it gives little scope for newspaper publicity. The Vykom Satyagraha and the Village-entry problems habe already created much sensation and attracted public attention. Patient and persistent work of an unostentatious character will alone prove effective in the long run. The real work lies in awakening the self-consciousness of the people and in making them self-supporting, by imparting education of a practical nature. And an humble endeavour in this direction is being made in the Sabari Ashram with untiring zeal by Sjts. T. R. Krishnaswamy Ayyar M. A. B. L., and Anand Shenoy B. A. Hons. The institution which is just completing the fourth year of its existence is feeding and educating 21 boys belonging to the untouchable and unapproachable classes of Kerala.

The boys are divided into three classes for teaching purposes, the highest class having attained the ordinary second form standard in subjects except the English language. Three boys have passed the Prathamic examination in Hindi and five more have appeared for the same examination. Instruction in spinning, weaving, sewing and gardening is also imparted. The Ashram has also to look after two permanent workers, three paid teachers and a Cocoanut garden extending to nearly three acres. Besides, repairs and other contingencies also form the items of expenditure. The fact that the institution is being maintained by public subscriptions is sufficient justification for its existence. It has succeeded in enlisting the sympathies of all classes of people. During the present year (1927-28) a sum of Rs. 721-12-0 was collected from the different parts of the Madras Presidency and from the Kerala residents of Bombay. It has also been decided to entrust the management to a Board of Trustees. Though much headway has not been made so far the self-less workers have to be congratulated for what little they have been able to do in an orthodox centre like Palghat. They richly deserve the sympathy and support of those who are interested in the elevation of the suppressed classes of Kerala.

## DARBHANGA AND SIMON SEVEN

To The Editor of "The Chronicle",

Dear Sir,—I request the favour of your publishing the following few words in your esteemed paper, for which I shall be highly obliged.

It is very much painful to see that the Maharaja of Darbhanga has greeted the Simon Seven in the name and on behalf of the Sanatana Dharmists. I do not understand as a strict orthodox (Sanatana Dharmi) how the Maharaja should wish to uphold and improve the Sanatana Dharma by worshipping Mr. Simon the Foreigner, and his Colleagues. Let the Maharaja greet such hundreds of Simons individually if he so desires: as it is usual for Maharaja to support Government. But if the Maharaja wants to worship in the name of Sanatana Dharmists, I can not but point out that the true Sanatana Dharmi is a non-supporter of the Simon Force (as Sir Manmohandas Ramji).

I am entirely associated with the views expressed in the annual meeting, by Mr. Dhalmia, the retiring President of the Marwari Chamber of Commerce. In spite of the difference of opinion in the social and religious matters the whole Marwari Community is completely in favour of Boycott of this Commission. As regards the few supporters amongst the Calcutta Marwaris, I believe that they have greeted this Simon Commission simply for their own interest with the selfish motive to please their master-proprietors of English business firms with whom they are long since connected. Those who know the tactics of British politicians will no doubt understand that it is a wild goose chase to hope for getting any rights in the religious and industrial matters from the Simon Commission. In my humble opinion, it has been long since decided about the reforms of India by Messrs. Baldwin, Birkenhead, Reading, Simon and Co., but this Commission is only a farce to blindfold Indians and waste the money of our poor country.—Yours etc.

Tamba Kanta, Oct. 26. SAGARMALL MODY.

LONDON, Nov. 1.

Nanking.—Mrs. Chiang Kaishek, the wife of the President and sister of Mrs. Sun Yat Sen, has been appointed a member of the Committee of the Legislative Yen of the Chinese Government.—Reuter.


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